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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES**  
**DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)**  
**CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371**

C-463

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR

**09/831688**INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.  
**PCT/US98/24300**INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE  
**13/11/98**PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED  
**13/11/98**

TITLE OF INVENTION

**WATER COMPATIBLE ENERGY CURABLE COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING MALEMIDE DERIVATIVES**

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

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Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☐ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (24) indicated below.
4. ☐ The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c) (2))
  - a. ☒ is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☐ has been communicated by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
- ☐ An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
  - a. ☐ is attached hereto.
  - b. ☐ has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
- ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3))
  - a. ☐ are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☐ have been communicated by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
  - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
- ☐ An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
- ☐ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(4)).
- ☐ An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)).
11. ☒ A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409).
12. ☒ A copy of the International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210).

**Items 13 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:**

13. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
14. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
15. ☐ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
16. ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
17. ☐ A substitute specification.
18. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
19. ☐ A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825.
20. ☐ A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
21. ☐ A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
22. ☒ Certificate of Mailing by Express Mail
23. ☐ Other items or information:

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN) SEE 37 CFR 1.53 <b>09/831688</b>	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. <b>PCT/US98/24300</b>	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER <b>C-463</b>
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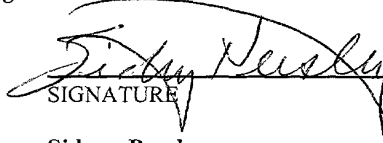
24. The following fees are submitted:				<b>CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY</b>	
<b>BASIC NATIONAL FEE ( 37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)) :</b>					
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO .....				\$1000.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO .....				\$860.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO .....				\$710.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) .....				\$690.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) .....				\$100.00	
<b>ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =</b>				<b>\$0.00</b>	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (e)).				<b>\$130.00</b>	
<b>CLAIMS</b>	<b>NUMBER FILED</b>	<b>NUMBER EXTRA</b>	<b>RATE</b>		
Total claims	29 - 20 =	9	x \$18.00	<b>\$162.00</b>	
Independent claims	5 - 3 =	2	x \$80.00	<b>\$160.00</b>	
Multiple Dependent Claims (check if applicable). <input type="checkbox"/>				<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =</b>				<b>\$452.00</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. (See 37 CFR 1.27). The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.				<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>SUBTOTAL =</b>				<b>\$452.00</b>	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (f)).				<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =</b>				<b>\$452.00</b>	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31) (check if applicable). <input type="checkbox"/>				<b>\$0.00</b>	
<b>TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =</b>				<b>\$452.00</b>	
				<b>Amount to be: refunded</b>	\$
				<b>charged</b>	\$

- a. ☐ A check in the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ to cover the above fees is enclosed.
- b. ☒ Please charge my Deposit Account No. 19-4968 in the amount of \$452.00 to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 19-4968. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- d. ☐ Fees are to be charged to a credit card. **WARNING:** Information on this form may become public. **Credit card information should not be included on this form.** Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

**NOTE:** Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

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SIGNATURE

Sidney Persley  
NAME

34,898  
REGISTRATION NUMBER

May 10, 2001  
DATE

WATER COMPATIBLE ENERGY CURABLE COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING  
MALEIMIDE DERIVATIVES

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

15 The present invention relates to active water compatible  
energy curable compositions containing a maleimide derivative,  
useful for preparing various coatings, printing inks, surface  
finishes, moldings, laminated plates, adhesives, and binders.  
More specifically, the present invention relates to an active  
water compatible energy curable compositions which can be  
cured in the absence of a photoinitiator with a irradiation  
source of practical intensity and energy value.

Description of Related Art

20 An active energy curable composition polymerized under  
irradiation of active energy such as thermal energy,  
ultraviolet light, visible light, and the like, has an  
advantage of being rapidly cured. Active energy curable  
compositions are widely used as paints, inks, adhesives,  
coatings, and the like. However, conventional ultraviolet  
active energy curable compositions cannot initiate  
30 polymerization alone upon irradiation with an energy source;  
it is therefore necessary to use a photoinitiator. When  
photoinitiators are used in large quantities, curing  
progresses rapidly which encourages the use of large  
quantities of photoinitiator.

35 Photoinitiator compounds having an aromatic ring are  
used in general because they effectively absorb ultraviolet  
light. However, these compounds cause problems such as the  
yellowing of the cured materials upon addition of heat or

5 light. Moreover, low molecular weight energy curable monomers  
and oligomers, commonly used as photoinitiators because of  
their solubility a property necessary to initiate  
photopolymerization effectively, unfortunately have high vapor  
10 pressures. Therefore, they tend to give off unpleasant odors  
at temperatures ranging from room temperature to 150°C.  
Because infrared light, for example, is generated from an  
ultraviolet energy source, active energy curable compositions  
are heated substantially upon contact with such light sources.  
The heating problem is magnified when the ultraviolet light  
15 lamps are arranged and used in a side by side fashion. The  
unpleasant odors given off from the photoinitiator result in  
an unhealthy working environment.

Unreacted or decomposed photoinitiators remain behind in  
conventional energy curable compositions even after exposure  
20 to irradiation by the active energy cure source. These  
unreacted or decomposed photoinitiators cause problems such as  
changing the color of the cured film to yellow, unpleasant  
odors, and the like, when the cured film is exposed to heat or  
light. For example, when a material at high temperature, such  
25 as a thermal head, contacts an active energy curable  
composition comprising photoinitiator, strong unpleasant odors  
are given off. Finally, when these cured compositions are  
contacted by water after irradiation, unreacted photoinitiator  
is exuded; therefore causing the active energy curable  
30 composition to be unsuitable for food packaging applications.

In solving some of these problems, the prior art  
presents many options. For instance, JP-A-58-89609 discloses  
an energy curable resin comprising a polymer with  
polymerizable unsaturated acrylic group and an organic  
35 solvent-soluble styrene containing an acrylic thermoplastic  
resin that does not need a photoinitiator.

WO 89/05827 teaches photopolymerizable adhesive  
compositions comprising a copolymer of methacrylate monomer

5 and/or methyl acrylate and a photopolymerizable monomer.  
These photocurable compositions, however, cannot be  
sufficiently cross-linked by practical irradiation energy  
sources.

10 U.S. Patent 5,446,073 and *Polymer Preprints*, Vol. 37,  
No. 2, pp. 348-49, 1996 disclose a photopolymerizing method in  
which maleimide type materials are mixed with vinyl ethers and  
acrylates to produce a tough film. The polymerization  
mechanism involves a charge-transfer complex which is formed  
by an electron acceptor and an electron donor. However, many  
15 of the maleimides are solid and are hardly dissolved in  
acrylates.

20 *Polymer Letters*, Vol. 6, pp. 883-88, 1968 reports that  
maleimide derivatives can be polymerized in the absence of  
photoinitiators under irradiation by ultraviolet light.  
Japanese Patent Applications JP-A-61-250064, JP-A-62-64813,  
and JP-A-62-79243 teach active energy curable compositions  
comprising maleimide derivatives such as alkylmaleimides and  
arylmaleimides. However, these maleimide derivatives show low  
photoinitiator properties, therefore making it necessary to  
25 use substantial amounts of photoinitiator in the maleimide  
compositions.

U.S. Patent 3,920,618 and Japanese Patent Applications  
JP-A-50-123138 and JP-A-51-47940 disclose photopolymerizable  
polymers having an  $\alpha$ -aryl substituted maleimide group at a  
30 side chain. It is well known that these pendant type  
maleimides can be crosslinkable by ultraviolet irradiation  
(i.e. 2+2 photocycloaddition reaction). U.S. Patent 4,079,041  
and Europe Patent 21019 teach polymers having side chain type  
maleimide groups with alkyl substituents. However, these  
35 pendant type maleimides cannot be used to form linear polymers  
by photopolymerization. Therefore, they are most commonly  
used to prepare negative printing plates. In addition, the  
photocross-linking dimerization reaction takes a rather long

5 time (several tens seconds to several minutes) even with an  
excess amount of irradiation energy.

*Polymer Materials Science and Engineering*, Vol. 72, pp.  
470-72, 1995 and *Proceedings of RadTech Europe 95*, pp. 34-56,  
1995 disclose photocurable compositions comprising maleimide  
10 derivatives as electron acceptors and vinyl ethers as electron  
donors. The photopolymerizable compositions 1,4-  
bis(vinyloxymethyl)cyclohexane and N-cyclohexylmaleimide or 4-  
hydroxybutyl vinyl ether and N-(hydroxyalkyl)maleimide,  
illustrated in these documents are polymerized upon ultra  
15 violet irradiation in the absence of a photoinitiator.  
However, hardening of the coated films does not occur; i.e.  
the coated films maintain liquid states after ultraviolet  
irradiation.

WO 98/07759 describes energy curable compositions  
20 wherein water soluble maleimides are copolymerized with  
acrylates in the absence of water to produce a cured film.

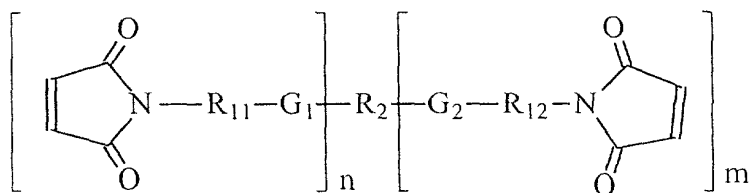
The polymerizing methods described above share numerous  
problems, which can be summarized as the need for high  
irradiation intensity to cure sufficiently; the maleimide  
25 derivatives being solid at ambient temperature which does not  
suggest whether they are or can be homo-polymerized upon  
irradiation in the absence of a photoinitiator; difficulty in  
obtaining cured coatings with practical properties and given  
the wide range of curable composition disclosed; the need for  
30 higher irradiation energy than practical for cross-linking  
(photodimerization). However, none of these references  
describe active energy curable compositions containing water  
or energy curable compositions that are water compatible.

It is an object of the present invention to provide  
35 active water compatible energy curable compositions which do  
not contain photoinitiator, cause unpleasant odors upon curing  
or cause yellowing, or exude materials from the cured film  
upon contact with water or solvent.

5 Another object of the present invention is to provide an active water compatible energy curable composition which can be photopolymerized by an energy source of practical intensity and energy value and results in coatings that exhibit cure rates, gloss, hardness and solvent resistance values  
 10 comparable to those of conventional energy cure systems employing photoinitiators.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 The present invention is an active water curable energy curable composition comprising a water compatible compound, water and a maleimide derivative represented by the Formula (1):



25 wherein n and m each independently represent an integer of 1 to 5, and the sum of m and n is 6 or smaller;

R<sub>11</sub> and R<sub>12</sub> each independently represent a linking group selected from the group consisting of a straight or branched chain alkylene group, an alicyclic group, an arylalkylene group, and a cycloalkylalkylene group. The arylalkylene group  
 30 and the cycloalkyl alkylene group may have an aryl or cycloalkyl group as a main chain or a branched chain, respectively;

G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>2</sub> each independently represent an ester linkage represented by -COO- or  
 35 -OCO- and;

R<sub>2</sub> represents a linking chain having an average molecular weight of 100 to 100,000 selected from the group consisting of (poly)ether and (poly)ester linking chains, in

5 which at least one group consists of a group or groups  
selected from a straight or branched chain alkylene group, an  
alkylene group having a hydroxyl group, an alicyclic group,  
an aryl group, and an arylalkylene group; and connected via at  
least one linkage selected from the group consisting of an  
10 ether and an ester linkage.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The active water curable energy curable compositions of  
the present invention contain a maleimide derivative of  
15 Formula 1 mentioned above. As for variables  $R_{11}$  and  $R_{12}$  of  
Formula 1, examples of  $R_{11}$  and  $R_{12}$  suitable for use in the  
present invention include straight alkylene groups such as  
methylene group, ethylene group, trimethylene group,  
tetramethylene group, pentamethylene group, hexamethylene  
20 group, heptamethylene group, octamethylene group,  
nonamethylene group, decamethylene group, undecamethylene  
group, dodecamethylene group, and the like; alkylene groups  
having a branched alkyl group such as 1-methylethylene group,  
1-methyl-trimethylene group, 2-methyl-trimethylene group, 1-  
25 methyl-tetramethylene group, 2-methyl-tetramethylene group, 1-  
methyl-pentamethylene group, 2-methyl-pentamethylene group, 3-  
methyl-pentamethylene group, neopentyl group, and the like;  
alicyclic groups such as cyclopentylene group, cyclohexylene  
group, and the like; arylalkylene groups having an aryl group  
30 at a main chain or a side chain such as benzylene group, 2, 2-  
diphenyl-trimethylene group, 1-phenyl-ethylene group, 1-  
phenyl-tetraethylene group, 2-phenyl-tetraethylene group, and  
the like; cycloalkyl-alkylene group having an alicyclic group  
at a main chain or a side chain such as cyclohexyl-methylene  
35 group, 1-cyclohexyl-ethylene group, 1-cyclohexyl-tetraethylene  
group, 2-cyclohexyl-tetraethylene group, and the like.  
However, there are no particular limitations placed on these  
groups.



5 When the average molecular weight of R, as a (poly) ether or (polyester linking chain is less than 100, curing properties of the maleimide thereof are worse. Even if the compositions are cured, the [gel fraction] of the energy cured composition tends to be lower.

10 The gel fraction is the percentage of material remaining after a cured film has been refluxed, for example, in methyl ethyl ketone for 3 hours at 80°C, then dried at 100°C for one hour. A cured maleimide derivative or composition which has a 99.8% gel fraction indicates that only 0.2% of the matrix was solubilized by the above reflux conditions. (i.e. a high degree of conversion).

15 The percentage conversion is defined as the ratio of functional groups to a crosslinked matrix monitored by the disappearance of an IR absorption band during the course of 20 irradiation. This real time IR measurement allows one to quantify percent conversion and provides insight into the reactivity the composition during irradiation.

20 Brief of Description of the Drawings

Figures 1 and 2 show a plot of the percent conversion of maleimide to polymerized maleimide material over time as measured by real time infra red analysis .

25 As mentioned above, as the molecular weight of R<sub>2</sub> decreases, the curing properties of the maleimide became worse. Figure 1 shows a plot of real time IR data for a bismaleimide derivative (structure shown) where R<sub>2</sub> is polytetramethylene glycol. As the molecular weight of the repeat unit (n) decreases (i.e. 4000 (curve 1); 3000 (curve 2); 1000 (curve 3); 650 (curve 4); and 250 (curve 5)) the conversion rate becomes lower. However, where the molecular weight of R<sub>2</sub> (curve 6) is less than 100, the real time IR data shows the rate of conversion to be sluggish. This supports employing maleimide

5 derivatives wherein  $R_2$  (i.e. the poly(ether), poly(ester) linking chain) is greater than 100, since a lower values yield poorer conversion rates.

10 Figure 2 shows a plot of real time IR data for a bismaleimide derivative (structure shown) where  $R_2$  is polyethylene glycol. As the molecular weight of the repeat unit (n) decreases (i.e. 1000 (curve 1); 600 (curve 2); 400 (curve 3); 300 (curve 4)) the conversion rate becomes lower. However, where the molecular weight of  $R_2$  (curves 5 and 6) is less than 100, the real time IR data shows the rate of  
15 conversion to be sluggish.

Therefore, the results from Figures 1 and 2 suggest that the average molecular weight of  $R_2$  be more than 100. On the other hand, when the average molecular weight of  $R_2$  is more than 100,000, such as in the case of a polyol or a polyester, the raw material for the linking chains is solid in nature and shows poor solubility in common solvents at ambient temperature. Once obtained, these maleimide derivatives are virtually insoluble in common solvents, therefore, making it difficult to obtain a film and cure it. Even if a cured  
20 coating film is obtained, the surfaces of the coating shows unevenness. Therefore, it is not suitable that the average molecular weight of  $R_2$  be more than 100,000.  $R_2$  may also be a linkage comprising an oligomer or a polymer containing the above described (poly)ether and (poly)ester groups as  
25 repeating units. Examples of  $R_2$  suitable for use in the present invention include (poly)ether or a (poly)ester linking chains having an average molecular weight in a range of 100 to 100,000.

Linking chains represented by  $R_2$  include: a (poly)ether  
35 (poly)ol residue group; a (poly)ester (poly)ol residue group; a (poly)carboxylate {(poly)ether (poly)ol} ester having a polycarboxylic acid residue group at a terminal end; a (poly)carboxylate {(poly)ester (poly)ol} ester having a

5 polycarboxylic acid residue group at a terminal end; and  
(poly)epoxide forming the linking chains.

Linking chains represented by a (poly)ether (poly)ol  
residue group have an average molecular weight of 100 to  
100,000, and comprising a part in which at least one group  
10 selected from the group consisting of a straight or branched  
chain  $C_2$ - $C_{24}$  alkylene group; a  $C_3$ - $C_{24}$  alicyclic group; and a  $C_6$ -  
 $C_{24}$  aryl group, connected with an ether linking chain or a  
repeating unit thereof. Examples of (poly)ether (poly)ol  
constructing linking chain include polyalkylene glycols such  
15 as polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, polybutylene  
glycol, polytetramethylene glycol, and the like; modified  
alkylene glycols in which ethylene glycol, propanediol,  
propylene glycol, tetramethylene glycol, pentamethylene  
glycol, hexanediol, neopentyl glycol, glycerin,  
20 trimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol, diglycerin,  
ditrimethylolpropane, dipentaerythritol, and the like, are  
modified by ethylene oxides, propylene oxides, butylene  
oxides, and tetrahydrofuran. Among these (poly)ether  
(poly)ols, modified alkylene glycols are preferable. In  
25 addition, examples of (poly)ether (poly)ol constructing the  
above linking chain include hydrocarbon polyols such as a  
copolymer of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, a copolymer  
of propylene glycol and tetrahydrofuran, a copolymer of  
ethylene glycol and tetrahydrofuran, polyisoprene glycol,  
30 hydrogenated polyisoprene glycol, polybutadiene glycol,  
hydrogenated polybutadiene glycol, and the like; polyhydric  
alcohol compounds such as polytetramethylene hexaglycerin  
ether (modified hexaglycerin by tetrahydrofuran), and the  
like. However, there are no particular limitations placed on  
35 these (poly)ether (poly)ols.

Linking chains represented by a (poly)ester (poly)ol  
residue group have an average molecular weight of 100 to  
100,000, and comprising a part in which at least one group

5 selected from the group consisting of a straight or branched chain  $C_2$ - $C_{24}$  alkylene group; a  $C_3$ - $C_{24}$  alicyclic group; and a  $C_6$ - $C_{24}$  aryl group; connected with an ester linking chain or a repeating unit thereof. Examples of (poly)ester (poly)ol constructing the linking chain include (poly)alkylene glycols  
 10 such as polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, polybutylene glycol, polytetramethylene glycol, ethylene glycol, propane diol, propylene glycol, tetramethylene glycol, pentamethylene glycol, hexane diol, neopentyl glycol, glycerin, trimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol, diglycerin,  
 15 ditrimethylolpropane, dipentaerythritol, and the like which are modified by  $\epsilon$ -caprolactone,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone,  $\delta$ -valerolactone, and methylvalerolactone; aliphatic polyester polyols which are synthesized by esterification of aliphatic dicarboxylic acids such as adipic acid, dimeric acid, and the  
 20 like with polyols such as neopentyl glycol, methylpentanediol, and the like; aromatic polyester polyols which are synthesized by esterification of aromatic dicarboxylic acids such as terephthalic acid, and the like with polyols such as neopentyl glycol, and the like; ester compounds obtained by  
 25 esterification of polyhydric alcohols such as polycarbonate polyol, acryl polyol, polytetramethylenehexaglyceryl ether (modified hexaglycerin by tetrahydrofuran), and the like with dicarboxylic acids such as fumaric acid, phthalic acid, isophthalic acid, itaconic acid, adipic acid, sebacic acid,  
 30 maleic acid, and the like; compounds having polyol group such as monoglyceride obtained by transesterification of polyhydric alcohols such as glycerin with animal and plant fatty acid esters; and the like. However, there are no particular limitations placed on these (poly)ester(poly)ols.

35 Linking chains represented by a (poly)carboxylate {(poly)ether (poly)ol} ester having a polycarboxylic acid residue group at a terminal end, obtained by esterification of (poly)ether (poly)ol with  $C_2$ - $C_6$  carboxylic acid (the term of

5 "C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> carboxylic" is abbreviated as a polycarboxylic acid  
 hereinafter), which have an average molecular weight of 100 to  
 100,000, and comprising a part in which at least one group  
 selected from the group consisting of a straight or branched  
 chain C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>24</sub> alkylene group; a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>24</sub> alicyclic group; and a C<sub>6</sub>-  
 10 C<sub>24</sub> aryl group; connected with an ether linking chain or a  
 repeating unit comprising the parts. Examples of  
 (poly)carboxylate {(poly)ether (poly)ol} ester having  
 polycarboxylic acid at a terminal, which forms the linking  
 chain include (poly)carboxylate {(poly)ether (poly)ol} esters  
 15 having polycarboxylic acid at a terminal end which are  
 obtained by esterification of polycarboxylic acids such as  
 succinic acid, adipic acid, phthalic acid, hexahydrophthalic  
 acid, tetrahydrophthalic acid, fumaric acid, isophthalic acid,  
 itaconic acid, sebacic acid, maleic acid, trimellitic acid,  
 20 pyromellitic acid, benzenepentacarboxylic acid,  
 benzenehexacarboxylic acid, citric acid,  
 tetrahydrofuran tetracarboxylic acid, cyclohexanetricarboxylic  
 acid, and the like with (poly)ether (poly)ols disclosed in the  
 above, and the like. However, there are no particular  
 25 limitations placed on these esters.

Linking chains represented by a (poly)carboxylate  
 {(poly)ester (poly)ol} ester having a polycarboxylic acid  
 residue group at a terminal end obtained by esterification of  
 (poly)ester (poly)ol and polycarboxylic acid which have an  
 30 average molecular weight of 100 to 100,000, and comprising a  
 part in which at least one group selected from the group  
 consisting of a straight or branched chain C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>24</sub> alkylene  
 group; a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>24</sub> alicyclic group; and a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>24</sub> aryl group;  
 connected with an ether and an ester linking chains, or a  
 35 repeating unit comprising the parts. Examples of  
 (poly)carboxylate {(poly)ester (poly)ol} ester having  
 polycarboxylic acid at a terminal, which forms the linking  
 chain include (poly)carboxylate {(poly)ester (poly)ol} ester

- 5 having polycarboxylic acid at a terminal end which is obtained by esterification of polycarboxylic acids such as succinic acid, adipic acid, phthalic acid, hexahydrophthalic acid, tetrahydrophthalic acid, fumaric acid, isophthalic acid, itaconic acid, sebacic acid, maleic acid, trimellitic acid,
- 10 pyromellitic acid, benzenepentacarboxylic acid, benzenehexacarboxylic acid, citric acid, tetrahydrofuran tetracarboxylic acid, cyclohexanetricarboxylic acid, and the like with (poly)ester(poly)ols disclosed in the above, and the like. However, there are no particular
- 15 limitations placed on these esters.

Linking chains obtained by ring-open reaction of polyepoxides having an average molecular weight of 100 to 100,000, and comprising a part in which at least one group selected from the group consisting of a straight or branched chain C2 - C24 alkylene group; a C1-C14 alicyclic group; and a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>24</sub> aryl group; connected with an ether linking chain, or a repeating unit comprising the parts, and the like. However, there are no particular limitations placed on these linking chains. Examples of (poly)epoxide forming the linking chain include epichlorohydrin-modified bisphenol type epoxy resin synthesized by the reaction of (methyl)epichlorohydrin with bisphenol A, bisphenol F, modified ethylene oxide thereof, modified propylene oxide thereof; epichlorohydrin-modified hydrogenated bisphenol type epoxy resin synthesized by the reaction of (methyl)epichlorohydrin with hydrogenated bisphenol A and hydrogenated bisphenol F, and by the reaction of ethylene oxide-modified or propylene oxide modified hydrogenated bisphenol A and bisphenol F; epoxy novolak resin; compounds obtained from the reaction of phenol, bisphenol, and the like with (methyl)epichlorohydrin; aromatic epoxy resin such as glycidyl ester of terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, pyromellitic acid, and the like; polyglycidyl ethers synthesized from glycols such as

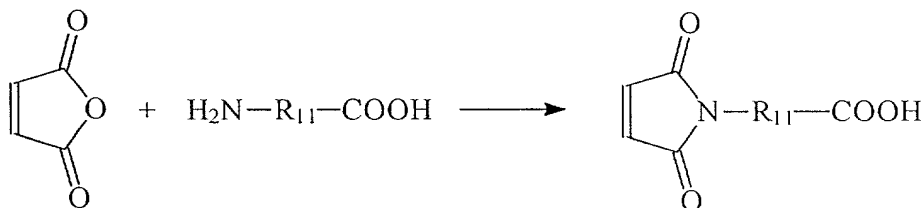
5 (poly)ethylene glycol, (poly)propylene glycol, (poly)butylene glycol, (poly)tetramethylene glycol, neopentyl glycol, and from alkylene oxide-modified glycols thereof; polyglycidyl ethers synthesized from aliphatic polyhydric alcohols such as trimethylol propane, trimethylol ethane, glycerin, diglycerin, 10 erythritol, pentaerythritol, sorbitol, 1,4-butane diol, 1,6-hexane diol, and the like, and from alkylene oxide-modified aliphatic polyhydric alcohols thereof; glycidyl esters synthesized from adipic acid, sebacic acid, maleic acid, itaconic acid, and the like; glycidyl ether of polyester 15 polyol synthesized from polyhydric alcohol with polycarboxylic acid; copolymers such as glycidyl (meth)acrylate and methylglycidyl(meth)acrylate; aliphatic epoxy resin such as glycidyl ester of higher fatty acid, epoxidized linseed oil, epoxidized soybean oil, epoxidized castor oil, epoxidized 20 polybutadiene; and the like. However, there are no particular limitations placed on these (poly)epoxides.

Among the linking chains  $R_2$  represents, preferred are (poly)ether and (poly) ester linking chains having an average molecular weight of 100 to 100,000 and comprising a repeating 25 unit containing a  $C_2$ - $C_{24}$  straight chain or branched alkylene, a  $C_2$ - $C_{24}$  alkylene group having a hydroxyl group, and/or a  $C_6$ - $C_{24}$  aryl group.

The maleimide derivatives represented by Formula (1) used for an active energy curable composition of the present 30 invention can be synthesized by well known techniques from the reaction of, for example, a maleimide compound having a carboxyl group with a compound reactable with the carboxyl groups or from the reaction of a maleimide compound having a hydroxyl group with a compound having a carboxyl group.

35 A maleimide compound having a carboxyl group can be synthesized by well known techniques from the reaction of maleic anhydride with a primary amino carboxylic acid, represented by the following reaction formula. (for example,

- 5 see D.H. Rich, *et al.*, *Journal of Medical Chemistry*, Vol. 18, pp. 1004-10, 1975).



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Examples of a primary amino carboxylic acid suitable for use in such synthesis include asparagine, alanine,  $\beta$ -alanine, arginine, isoleucine, glycine, glutamine, tryptophan, threonine, valine, phenylalanine, homophenylalanine,  $\alpha$ -methyl-phenylalanine, lysine, leucine, cycloleucine, 3-aminopropionic acid,  $\alpha$ -aminobutyric acid, 4-aminobutyric acid, aminovaleric acid, 6-aminocaproic acid, 7-aminoheptanoic acid, 2-aminocaprylic acid, 3-aminocaprylic acid, 6-aminocaprylic acid, 8-aminocaprylic acid, 2-aminononanoic acid, 4-aminononanoic acid, 9-aminononanoic acid, 2-aminocapric acid, 9-aminocapric acid, 10-aminocapric acid, 2-aminoundecanoic acid, 10-aminoundecanoic acid, 11-aminoundecanoic acid, 2-aminolauric acid, 11-aminolauric acid, 12-aminolauric acid, 2-aminotridecanoic acid, 13-aminotridecanoic acid, 2-amino myristic acid, 14-amino myristic acid, 2-aminopentadecanoic acid, 15-aminopentadecanoic acid, 2-aminopalmitic acid, 16-aminopalmitic acid, 2-aminoheptadecanoic acid, 17-aminoheptadecanoic acid, 2-aminostearic acid, 18-aminostearic acid, 2-amineicosanoic acid, 20-amineicosanoic acid, aminocyclohexanecarboxylic acid, aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 2-amino-3-propionic acid, 3-amino-3-phenylpropionic acid, and the like. However, there are no



5 particular limitations placed on these primary amino  
carboxylic acids as virtually any primary amino carboxylic  
acid can be used. In addition, pyrrolidone, lactams such as  
 $\delta$ -valerolactam,  $\epsilon$ -caprolactam, and the like can also be used.

10 Examples of compounds reactive with the carboxyl groups  
include polyols or polyepoxides having 2 to 6 functional  
groups and an average molecular weight of 100 to 100,000  
comprising a part or a repeating unit in which at least one  
linking group selected from the group consisting of a straight  
chain alkylene group, a branched alkylene group, an alicyclic  
15 group, and an aryl group is linked with an ether bond and/or  
an ester bond.

There are no particular limitations placed on the  
reaction between maleimide compounds having a carboxyl group  
and polyols one of the compound reactive with the carboxyl  
20 groups. Moreover, maleimide derivatives represented by  
Formula (1) can be synthesized in a well-known manner  
disclosed in *Organic Synthesis Collective Volume* (C.E.  
Rehberg, et. al., Vol. 3, pp. 46, 1955). It is preferable,  
however, that the reaction be carried out under ambient or  
25 reduced pressure, and a temperature ranging from room  
temperature to 150 °C, while dehydrating and using a catalyst.  
Examples of the catalyst include acid catalysts such as  
sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, methanesulfonic acid,  
benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, strong acidic  
30 cation-exchange resin, and the like. The amount of catalyst  
used should be within a range of 0.01 to 10 wt. % based on the  
total weight of raw materials. Moreover, an azeotropic  
organic solvent with water is also used as a solvent in the  
reaction. Examples of the azeotropic organic solvent with  
35 water include toluene, benzene, butyl acetate, ethyl acetate,  
diisopropyl ether, dibutyl ether, and the like.

There are no particular limitations placed on the  
reaction of the maleimide compounds having a carboxyl group

5 with polyepoxides which are one of the reactive compound with  
the carboxyl groups. In addition, maleimide derivatives  
represented by Formula (1) can be synthesized in a well-known  
manner disclosed in Japanese Patent Application JP-A-4-  
228529. It is preferable, however, that the reaction be  
10 carried out at a temperature in a range of room temperature to  
150 °C, using a catalyst. Examples of the catalyst include  
imidazoles such as 2-methylimidazole and the like; quaternary  
ammonium salts such as tetramethyl ammonium chloride,  
trimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, tetramethyl ammonium  
15 bromide, and the like; amines such as trimethylamine,  
triethylamine, benzylmethylamine, tributylamine, and the like;  
phosphines such as triphenylphosphine, tricyclohexylphosphine,  
and the like; laurates such as dibutyltin laurate, and the  
like; basic alkali metal salts such as potassium acetate,  
20 potassium tertiary phosphate, sodium acrylate, sodium  
methacrylate, and the like; alkali alcoholates such as sodium  
methyllate, potassium ethyllate, and the like; anion-exchange  
resins; and the like. The amount of catalyst should be within  
a range of 10 to 10,000 ppm based on the total weight of raw  
25 materials.

Moreover, an organic solvent which does not comprise a  
reactive hydrogen may also be used as a solvent in the  
reaction. Examples of an organic solvent which does not  
comprise a reactive hydrogen include aromatic hydrocarbons  
30 such as toluene, ethylbenzene, tetralin, cumene, xylene, and  
the like; ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl  
isobutyl ketone, cyclohexanone, and the like; esters such as  
formate, methyl acetate, ethyl acetate, n-butyl acetate, and  
the like; and the like.

35 Examples of polyols used as a compound reactive with the  
carboxyl groups include, for example, polyalkylene glycols  
such as polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol,  
polybutylene glycol, polytetramethylene glycol, and the like;

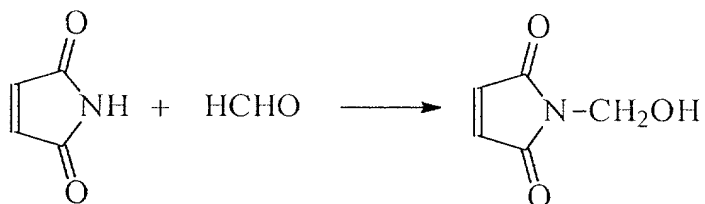
5 modified alkylene glycols modified of alkylene glycols such as  
ethylene glycol, propanediol, propylene glycol, butanediol,  
butylene glycol, hexanediol, neopentyl glycol, glycerin,  
trimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol, diglycerin,  
10 ditrimethylolpropane, dipentaerythritol, and the like by  
ethyleneoxide, propyleneoxide, butyleneoxide, tetrahydrofuran,  
 $\epsilon$ -caprolactone,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone,  $\delta$ -valerolactone, and  
methylvalerolactone; aliphatic polyols such as a copolymer of  
ethylene oxide with propylene oxide, a copolymer of propylene  
15 glycol with tetrahydrofuran, a copolymer of ethylene glycol  
with tetrahydrofuran, polyisoprene glycol, hydrogenated  
polyisoprene glycol, polybutadiene glycol, hydrogenated  
polybutadiene glycol, and the like; aliphatic polyester  
polyols which are the esterification reaction products of  
20 aliphatic dicarboxylic acids such as adipic acid and dimeric  
acid with polyols such as neopentyl glycol and  
methylpentanediol, and the like; aromatic polyester polyols  
which are the esterification reaction products of aromatic  
dicarboxylic acids such as terephthalate with polyols such as  
neopentyl glycols; polycarbonate polyols; acrylpolyols;  
25 polyhydric alcohols such as polytetramethylenehexaglycerin  
ether (tetrahydrofuran-modified hexaglycerin); compounds  
containing monohydroxyl group or polyhydroxy groups, and  
having an ether group at terminal ends of the polyhydric  
alcohols described above; compounds containing polyhydroxyl  
30 group obtained by the esterification reaction of the above  
polyhydric alcohols with dicarboxylic acids such as fumaric  
acid, phthalic acid, isophthalic acid, itaconic acid, adipic  
acid, sebacic acid, maleic acid, and the like; compounds  
containing polyhydroxyl groups obtained by the  
35 transesterification reaction of compounds containing  
polyhydroxyl groups such as glycerin with ester of fatty acids  
of animals and plants. Any polyols may be used if they  
contain 2 to 6 hydroxyl groups in the molecule.

5           Examples of polyepoxides used as the compound reactive  
with the carboxyl groups include, for example, bisphenol type  
epoxy resins modified by epichlorohydrin, which are  
synthesized by (methyl)epichlorohydrin with bisphenol A, and  
bisphenol F, and their modified compounds by ethyleneoxide,  
10 propyleneoxide, and the like; hydrogenated bisphenol type  
epoxy resins and epoxy Novolak® resins (Novolak is a  
Registered Trademark of Shell Company, Houston, TX) modified  
by epichlorohydrin which are synthesized by  
(methyl)epichlorohydrin with hydrogenated bisphenol A,  
15 hydrogenated bisphenol F, and their modified compounds by  
ethyleneoxide, propyleneoxides, and the like; reaction  
products of (methyl)epichlorohydrin with phenol and biphenol;  
aromatic epoxy resins such as glycidyl esters of terephthalic  
acid, isophthalic acid, and pyrrolitic acid; polyglycidyl  
20 ethers of glycols such as (poly)ethylene glycol,  
(poly)propylene glycol, (poly)butylene glycol,  
(poly)tetramethylene glycol, and their alkyleneoxide-modified-  
products; glycidyl ethers modified of aliphatic polyhydric  
alcohols such as trimethylolpropane, trimethylolethane,  
25 glycerin, diglycerin, erythritol, pentaerythritol, sorbitol,  
1, 4-butanediol, 1, 6-hexanediol, and their alkyleneoxide-  
modified compounds; glycidyl esters of carboxylic acids such  
as adipic acid, sebacic acid, maleic acid, and itaconic acid;  
glycidyl ethers of polyester polyols prepared by polyhydric  
30 alcohols and polycarboxylic acids; copolymers of  
glycidyl(meth)acrylate and methylglycidyl(meth)acrylate;  
aliphatic epoxy resins such as glycidyl esters of higher fatty  
acids, epoxidized linseed oil, epoxidized soybean oil,  
epoxidized castor oil, and epoxidized polybutadiene.

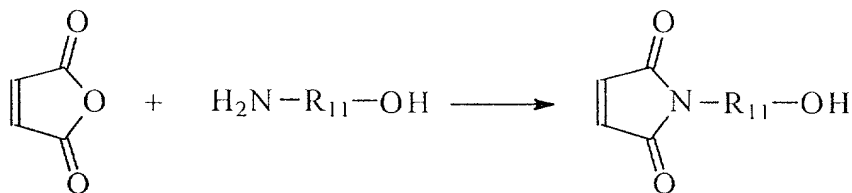
35           The maleimide derivatives represented by Formula (1)  
used for an active energy curable composition of the present  
invention can also be synthesized by the reaction of a  
maleimide compound having a hydroxyl group with a compound

5 having a carboxyl group.

Moreover, a maleimide compound having a hydroxyl group can be synthesized by maleimide and formaldehyde, represented by the reaction:



15 or by a well-known technique using maleic anhydride and a primary amino alcohol represented by the reaction:



(for a detailed synthesis example, see U.S. Patent No. 2526517 and Japanese Patent Application JP-A-2-268155).

25 Examples of a primary amino alcohol include 2-aminoethanol, 1-amino-2-propanol, 3-amino-1-propanol, 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, 2-amino-3-phenyl-1-propanol, 4-amino-1-butanol, 2-amino-1-butanol, 2-amino-3-methyl-1-butanol, 2-amino-4-methylthio-1-butanol, 2-amino-1-pentanol, 5-amino-1-pentanol, (1-aminocyclopentane)methanol, 6-amino-1-hexanol, 2-amino-1-hexanol, 7-amino-1-heptanol, 2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethanol, N-(2-aminoethyl)ethanol amine, 4-amino-1-piperazine ethanol, 2-amino-1-phenylethanol, 2-amino-3-phenyl-1-propanol, 1-

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5 aminomethyl-1-cyclohexanol, aminotrimethylcyclohexanol, and the like. However, there are no particular limitations placed on these primary amino alcohols. Any primary amino alcohol can be used.

10 Examples of compounds reactive with the hydroxyl groups include polycarboxylic acid having ether bonds and/or ester bonds in one molecule, and an average molecular weight of 100 to 100,000, and comprising a part or a repeating unit in which at least one linking group selected from the group consisting of a straight chain alkylene group, a branched alkylene group, 15 an alicyclic group, and an aryl group; linked with an ether bond and/or an ester bond.

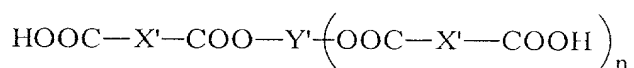
There are no particular limitations placed on the reaction between the maleimide compounds having a hydroxyl group and the compounds having a carboxyl group. In addition, 20 maleimide derivatives represented by Formula (1) can be synthesized in a well-known manner disclosed in *Organic Synthesis Collective Volume* (C.E. Rehberg, et al., Vol. 3, pp. 46, 1955). It is preferable, however, that the reaction be carried out under ambient or reduced pressure, at a 25 temperature ranging from room temperature to 150 °C, while dehydrating and using a catalyst. Examples of the catalyst include acid catalysts such as sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, strong acidic cation-exchange resin, and the like. The 30 amount of catalyst should be within a range of 0.01 to 10 wt. % based on the total weight of raw materials.

In this case, as the solvent for the reaction, it is possible to use organic solvents which are azeotropic with water. Examples of such organic solvents are toluene, 35 benzene, butyl acetate, ethyl acetate, diisopropyl ether, and dibutyl ether, and the like.

In any cases of the above reactions, it is preferable to use a radical polymerization inhibitor in order to suppress

5 the radical polymerization of maleimide groups. The radical  
 polymerization inhibitors include, for example, phenol  
 derivatives such as hydroquinone, tert-butylhydroquinone,  
 methoquinone, 2, 4-dimethyl-6-tert-butylphenol, catecol, tert-  
 butylcatecol, and the like; amines such as phenothiazine, p-  
 10 phenylenediamine, diphenylamine and the like; copper complexes  
 such as copper-dimethyldithiocarbamate, copper-  
 diethyldithiocarbamate, copper-dibutyldithiocarbamate, and the  
 like. These inhibitors may be used alone or in combinations  
 of two or more. It is preferable to select an amount of the  
 15 inhibitors within a range of 10 to 10,000 ppm against total  
 weight of raw materials.

Examples of polycarboxylic acids as the compounds,  
 having ether bonds and ester bonds, include, for example, but  
 are not limited to, polycarboxylic acids obtained by  
 20 esterification of dicarboxylic acids such as fumaric acid,  
 phthalic acid, isophthalic acid, itaconic acid, adipic acid,  
 sebacic acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, hexahydrophthalic  
 acid, tetrahydrophthalic acid, pyromellitic acid, and  
 dicarboxylic acid described above with polyols described  
 25 above, and represented by formula:



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wherein X' represents residual dicarboxyl groups, Y'  
 represents residual polyol groups, and n is an integer from 1  
 to 5.

35 The maleimide derivatives represented by Formula (1) and  
 used for the active energy curable composition of the present  
 invention are obtained by aforementioned preparatory methods,  
 but are not limited to, the methods described herein.

5 It is possible to add a compound which is copolymerizable with  
 the maleimide groups to be used together in the active energy curable  
 composition containing maleimide derivatives according to the present  
 invention. Practical examples of the compounds which are  
 copolymerizable with the maleimide groups are, for example, compounds  
 10 having various unsaturated double bonds. Such compounds may include,  
 for example, maleimide derivatives which are not represented by the  
 above Formula (1), (meth)acryloyl derivatives,  
 (meth)acrylamide derivatives, vinyl ester derivatives, vinyl  
 carboxylate derivatives, styrene derivatives, and unsaturated  
 15 polyesters.

Examples of maleimide derivatives which are not represented by  
 Formula (1) include, for example, but are not limited to:

monofunctional aliphatic maleimides such as N- methylmaleimide,  
 N-ethylmaleimide, N-propylmaleimide, N-nbutylmaleimide, N-tert-  
 20 butylmaleimide, N-pentylmaleimide, N-hexylmaleimide, N-laurylmaleimide,  
 2-maleimideethyl-ethylcarbonate, 2-maleimideethyl-isopropyl-carbonate,  
 and N-ethyl-(2-maleimideethyl)carbamate; monofunctional alicyclic  
 maleimides such as N-cyclohexylmaleimide; aromatic monofunctional  
 maleimides such as N-phenylmaleimide, N-2methylphenylmaleimide, N-2-  
 25 ethylphenylmaleimide, N-(2, 6-diethylphenyl)maleimide, N-2-  
 chlorophenylmaleimide, and N-(4-  
 hydroxyphenyl)maleimide;

aliphatic bismaleimides such as N, N' methylenebismaleimide,  
 N N'-ethylenebismaleimide, N, N' trimethylenebismaleimide, N N'-  
 30 hexamethylenebismaleimide, N,  
 N'-dodecamethylenebismaleimide, polypropylene glycol-bis(3-  
 maleimidepropyl) ether, tetraethylene glycol-bis(3maleimidepropyl)  
 ether, and bis(2-maleimideethyl)carbonate;

alicyclic bismaleimides such as 1,4-dimaleimide-  
 35 cyclohexane and isophoronebisurethanebis(N-ethylmaleimide);



5 aromatic bismaleimides such as N,N'-(4, 4'-diphenyl-  
methane)bismaleimide, N,N'-(4,4'-diphenyloxy)bismaleimide,  
N,N'-p-phenylenebismaleimide, N, N'-m-phenylenebismaleimide,  
N, N'-2, 4-tolylenebismaleimide, N, N'-2,6-tolylenebis-  
maleimide, N, N'-[4, 4'-bis(3, 5-dimethylphenyl)methane]  
10 bismaleimide, N,N'-[4,4'-bis(3,5-diethylphenyl)methane]  
bismaleimide;

(poly)urethane (poly)maleimide derivatives obtained by  
urethanation reactions of hydroxymaleimides with various  
(poly)isocyanates, such as a maleimide derivative obtained by  
15 a urethanation reaction of hydroxyethylmaleimide with  
triisocyanate produced by a reaction between 3 mole of  
isophoronediiisocyanate and 1 mole of propyleneoxide-modified-  
glycerin;

a maleimide derivative obtained by a urethanation  
20 reaction of hydroxymethylmaleimide with diisocyanate produced  
by a reaction between 2 mole of 2, 4-tolylendiisocyanate and 1  
mole of polytetramethyleneglycol; and

compounds having acryloyloxy groups or methacryloyloxy  
groups can be classified into, but are not limited to, groups  
25 of (poly)ester (meth)acrylate; urethane (meth)acrylate; epoxy  
(meth)acrylate; (poly)ether (meth)acrylate; alkyl  
(meth)acrylate or alkylene (meth)acrylate; (meth)acrylate  
having an aromatic ring and; (meth)acrylate having an  
alicyclic group.

30 Names in the above classifications are used as the  
general terms for respective compounds which can be used  
together in the active energy curable composition of the  
present invention. The (poly)ester (meth)acrylate generally  
designates (meth)acrylates having at least one ester bond in  
35 the main chain; urethane (meth)acrylate generally designates  
(meth)acrylates having at least one urethane bond in the main  
chain; the epoxyacrylate generally designates (meth)acrylates  
obtained by a reaction between (meth)acrylic acid and epoxide

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- 5 with one and more than one functional group; the (poly)ether (meth)acrylate generally designate (meth)acrylates having at least one ether bond in the main chain; the alkyl(meth)acrylate or alkylene(meth)acrylate generally designates (meth)acrylates comprising the main chain formed by a linear
- 10 alkyl, a branched alkyl, a linear alkylene, or a branched alkylene, and side chains or terminal ends having halogen atoms and/or hydroxyl groups; (meth)acrylate having an aromatic ring generally designates (meth)acrylates having an aromatic ring at the main chain or the side chain;
- 15 (meth)acrylate having an alicyclic group generally designates (meth)acrylates having, in the main chain or the side chain, alicyclic groups which may include oxygen atoms or nitrogen atoms as the structural unit.

Examples of the (poly)ester (meth)acrylates which can be

20 used together in the active energy curable composition of the present invention include, for example, but are not limited to, monofunctional (poly)ester(meth)acrylates such as alicyclic-modified neopentylglycol(meth)acrylate, caprolactone-modified 2-hydroxyethyl(meth)acrylate, ethyleneoxide- and/or

25 propyleneoxide- modified phthalate(meth)acrylate, ethyleneoxide-modified succinate(meth)acrylate, caprolactone-modified tetrahydrofurfuryl(meth)acrylate; pivalate-esterneopentylglycoldi(meth)acrylate, caprolactone-modified hydroxypivalateesterneopentylglucoldi(meth)acrylate,

30 epichlorohydrine-modified phthalatedi(meth)acrylate; mono-, di- or tri-(meth)acrylates of triol obtained by addition of more than 1 mole of cyclic lactones such as  $\epsilon$ -caprolactone,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone,  $\delta$ -valerolactone or methylvalerolactone to 1 mole of trimethylolpropane or glycerin; mono-, di-, tri-, or

35 tetra-(meth)acrylates of triol obtained by addition of more than 1 mole of cyclic lactones such as  $\epsilon$ -caprolactone,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone,  $\delta$ -valerolactone or methylvalerolactone to 1

- 5 mole of pentaerythritol or ditrimethylolpropane; mono- or poly-(meth)acrylates of polyhydric alcohols such as triol, tetraol, pentaol, or hexaol, obtained by addition of more than 1 mole of cyclic lactones such as  $\epsilon$ -caprolactone,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone,  $\delta$ -valerolactone or methylvalerolactone to 1
- 10 mole of dipentaerythritol; (meth)acrylates of polyester polyols composed of diol components such as (poly)ethylene glycol, (poly)propylene glycol, (poly)tertamethylene glycol, (poly)butylene glycol, (poly)pentanediol, (poly)methyl-pentanediol, and (poly)hexanediol, and polybasic acids such as
- 15 maleic acid, fumaric acid, succinic acid, adipic acid, phthalic acid, hexahydrophthalic acid, tetrahydrophthalic acid, itaconic acid, citraconic acid, hettic acid, chlorendic acid, dimeric acid, alkenylsuccinic acid, sebacic acid, azelaic acid, 2, 2, 4-trimethyladipic acid, 1, 4-cyclo-
- 20 hexanedicarboxylic acid, terephthalic acid, 2-sodium-sulfoterephthalic acid, 2-potassium sulfoterephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, 5-sodium sulfoisophthalic acid, 5-potassium sulfoisophthalic acid, orthophthalic acid, 4-sulfophthalic acid, 1, 10-decamethylenedicarboxylic acid, muconic acid,
- 25 oxalic acid, malonic acid, glutaric acid, trimellitic acid, pyromellitic acid; and polyfunctional (poly)ester (meth)acrylates composed of the above diol components, polybasic acids, and cyclic lactone-modified polyesterdiols such as  $\epsilon$ -caprolactone,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone,  $\delta$ -valerolactone or
- 30 methylvalerolactone.

The urethane (meth)acrylate which can be used together in the active energy curable composition of the present invention is a general term representing (meth)acrylates obtained by a reaction between hydroxy compounds having at

35 least one acryloyloxy group and isocyanate compounds. The urethane (meth)acrylate may also be selected from water dilutable aliphatic acrylate or aromatic urethanes.

Examples of hydroxy compounds having at least one

- 5 acryloyloxy group include, for example, 2-hydroxyethyl (meth)acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl (meth)acrylate, 2-hydroxybutyl (meth)acrylate, 3-hydroxybutyl (meth)acrylate, 4-hydroxybutyl (meth)acrylate, cyclohexanedimethanolmono (meth)acrylate, polyethylene glycol (meth)acrylate, polypropylene glycol (meth)acrylate, trimethylolpropanedi (meth)acrylate, trimethylolethaned i (meth)acrylate, pentaerythritoltri (meth)acrylate or an adduct of (meth)acrylate with glycidyl (meth)acrylate, (meth)acrylate
- 10 compounds having hydroxyl groups such as 2-hydroxy-3-phenolpropyl (meth)acrylate, and ring-opening reaction products of the above acrylate compounds having hydroxyl groups with  $\epsilon$ -caprolactone.

- Examples of isocyanate compounds include, for example, aromatic diisocyanates such as p-phenylenediisocyanate, m-phenylenediisocyanate, p-xylenediisocyanate, m-xylenediisocyanate, 2, 4-tolylenediisocyanate, 2, 6-tolylenediisocyanate, 4, 4'-diphenylmethanediisocyanate, 3, 3'-dimethyldiphenyl-4, 4'-diisocyanate, 3, 3'-diethyldiphenyl-4, 4'-diisocyanate, and naphthalenediisocyanate; aliphatic or alicyclic diisocyanates such as isophoroned iisocyanate, hexamethylenediisocyanate, 4, 4'-dicyclohexylmethanediisocyanate, hydrogenated xylenediisocyanate, norbornened iisocyanate, and lysined iisocyanate; polyisocyanates such as buret products of more than one type of isocyanates and isocyanate-trimers of the above isocyanates; and polyisocyanates obtained by the esterification reaction of the above isocyanate with various polyols.

- 35 Examples of polyols used to produce polyisocyanates include, for example, (poly)alkylene glycols such as (poly)ethylene glycol, (poly)propylene glycol, (poly)butylene glycol, and (poly)tetramethylene glycol; alkylene glycols

5 modified by ethyleneoxide, propyleneoxide, butyleneoxide,  
tetrahydrofuran,  $\epsilon$ -caprolactone,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone,  $\delta$ -  
valerolactone or methylvalerolactone, such as ethylene glycol,  
propanediol, propylene glycol, tetramethylene glycol,  
10 pentamethylene glycol, hexanediol, neopentyl glycol, glycerin,  
trimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol, diglycerin,  
ditrimethylolpropane, and dipentaerythritol; aliphatic polyols  
such as copolymers of ethyleneoxide and propyleneoxide,  
copolymers of propylene glycol and tetrahydrofuran, copolymers  
of ethylene glycol and tetrahydrofuran, polyisoprene glycol,  
15 hydrogenated polyisoprene glycol, polybutadiene glycol, and  
hydrogenated polybutadiene glycol; aliphatic polyester polyols  
obtained by esterification reactions between aliphatic  
dicarboxylic acids such as adipic acid and dimeric acid with  
polyols such as neopentyl glycols and methylpentanediol;  
20 aromatic polyester polyols obtained by esterification  
reactions between aromatic dicarboxylic acids such as  
terephthalic acid with polyols such as neopentyl glycol;  
polycarbonatepolyols; acrylpolyols; polyhydric alcohols such  
as polytetramethylenehexaglyceryl ether (hexaglycerin modified  
25 by tetrahydrofuran); mono- or polyhydric compounds having of  
the above compounds having ether group at a terminal;  
polyhydric compounds obtained by esterification of the  
compounds having polyhydroxyl groups with dicarboxylic acids  
such as fumaric acid, phthalic acid, isophthalic acid,  
30 itaconic acid, adipic acid, sebacic acid, and maleic acid;  
compounds containing polyhydroxyl groups such as monoglyceride  
obtained by transesterification reactions of compounds having  
polyhydroxyl groups such as glycerin with esters of fatty  
acids of animals or plants.

35 Epoxy(meth)acrylates capable of being used together in  
the active energy curable composition of the present invention  
is a general term for (meth)acrylate obtained by a reaction of  
epoxides having more than one functional group and

5 (meth)acrylic acids. Epoxides as the raw material of  
epoxy(meth)acrylate includes, for example, but are not limited  
to, epichlorhydrin-modified-hydrogenated bisphenol-type epoxy  
resin, synthesized by (methyl)epichlorohydrin and compounds  
such as hydrogenated bisphenol A, hydrogenated bisphenol S,  
10 hydrogenated bisphenol F, and their modified compounds with  
ethylene oxide or propylene oxide; alicyclic epoxy resins such  
as 3, 4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl-3, 4-epoxycyclo hexane carboxy-  
late, bis-(3, 4-epoxycyclohexyl) adipate; alicyclic epoxides  
such as epoxy resin containing heterocycles such as  
15 triglycidylisocyanurate; epichlorohydrine-modified bisphenol-  
type epoxy resins synthesized by a reaction of (methyl)epi-  
chlorohydrin and a compound such as bisphenol A, bisphenol S,  
bisphenol F, and their modified compounds with ethylene oxide  
or propyleneoxide; phenol Novolak type epoxy resins; cresol  
20 Novolak type epoxy resins; epoxy resins of dicyclopentadiene-  
modified phenol resin obtained by the reaction of  
dicyclopentadiene and various types of phenol resins; an  
aromatic epoxydized compounds of 2,2',6,6'-tetramethylbis-  
phenol; aromatic epoxides such as phenylglycidyl ether;  
25 (poly)glycidyl ethers of glycol compounds such as  
(poly)ethylene glycol, (poly)propylene glycol, (poly)butylene  
glycol, (poly)tetramethylene glycol, neopentyl glycol;  
(poly)glycidyl ether of glycols modified with alkylene oxide;  
(poly)glycidyl ethers of aliphatic polyhydric alcohols such as  
30 trimethylolpropane, trimethylolethane, glycerin, diglycerin,  
erythritol, pentaerythritol, sorbitol, 1, 4-butanediol, 1, 6-  
hexanediol; alkylene type epoxides of (poly)glycidyl ether  
modified of aliphatic polyhydric alcohols by alkylene;  
glycidylesters of carboxylic acids such as adipic acid,  
35 sebacic acid, maleic acid, and itaconic acid; glycidyl ethers  
of polyesterpolyols of polyhydric alcohols with polycarboxylic  
acids; a copolymer of glycidyl(meth)acrylate or  
methylglycidyl(meth)acrylate; glycidylester of higher fatty

5 acids; aliphatic epoxy resins such as an epoxydized linseed oil, an epoxydized castor oil, and an epoxydized polybutadiene.

(Poly)ether (meth)acrylates capable of being used together in the active energy curable composition of the present invention include, for example, but are not limited to, aliphatic epoxy acrylates, monofunctional (poly)ether(meth)acrylates such as butoxyethyl(meth)acrylate, butoxytriethylene glycol(meth)acrylate, epichlorohydrin-modified butyl(meth)acrylate, 15 dicyclopentenylloxylethyl(meth)acrylate, 2-ethoxyethyl(meth)acrylate, ethylcarbitol(meth)acrylate, 2-methoxy(poly)ethylene glycol (meth)acrylate, methoxy(poly)propylene glycol (meth)acrylate, nonylphenoxypolyethylene glycol (meth)acrylate, 20 nonylphenoxypolypropylene glycol (meth)acrylate, phenoxyhydroxypropyl(meth)acrylate, phenoxy(poly)ethylene glycol (meth)acrylate, polyethylene glycol mono(meth)acrylate, polypropylene glycol mono(meth)acrylate, and polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol mono(meth)acrylate; alkylene glycol di(meth)acrylates such as polyethylene glycol 25 di(meth)acrylate, polypropylene glycol di(meth)acrylate, polybutylene glycol di(meth)acrylate, polytetramethylene glycol di(meth)acrylate; polyfunctional (meth)acrylates induced by (meth)acrylic acid with aliphatic polyols such as a 30 copolymer of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, a copolymer of propylene glycol and tetrahydrofuran, a copolymer of ethylene glycol and tetrahydrofuran, polyisoprene glycol, hydrogenated polyisoprene glycol, polybutadieneglycol, hydrogenated polybutadiene glycol; polyfunctional 35 (meth)acrylates induced by acrylic acid with polyhydric alcohols such as polytetramethylenehexaglyceryl ether (tetrahydrofuran-modified hexaglycerin); di(meth)acrylates of diol obtained by addition of equimolar or more than 1 mole of

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- 5 cyclic ethers such as ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide and/or tetrahydrofuran to 1 mole of neopentyl oxide; di(meth)acrylates of alkylene oxides-modified bisphenols such as bisphenol A, bisphenol F and bisphenol S; di(meth)acrylate of alkylene oxide-modified hydrogenated
- 10 bisphenols such as hydrogenated bisphenol A, hydrogenated bisphenol F, hydrogenated bisphenol S; di(meth)acrylates of alkylene oxide-modified trisphenols; di(meth)acrylates of alkylene oxide-modified hydrogenated trisphenols; di(meth)acrylates of alkylene oxide-modified p, p'-bisphenols;
- 15 di(meth)acrylates of alkylene oxide-modified hydrogenated bisphenols; di(meth)acrylates of alkylene oxide-modified p, p'-dihydroxybenzophenones; mono-, di-, and tri-(meth)acrylates of triols obtained by addition of equimolar or more than 1 mole of ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide, and/or
- 20 cyclic ethers such as tetrahydrofuran to 1 mole of trimethylolpropane or glycerin; mono-, di-, tri- or tetra-(meth)acrylates obtained by addition of equimolar or more than 1 mole of ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide, and/or cyclic ethers such as tetrahydrofuran to 1 mole of
- 25 pentaerythritol, ditrimethylolpropane or highly alkoxyated trimethylolpropane triacrylate; monofunctional (poly)ether(meth)acrylates or polyfunctional (poly)ether(meth)acrylates of polyhydric alcohols such as triol, tetraol, pentaol, or hexaol of mono- or poly-
- 30 (meth)acrylates obtained by addition of equimolar or more than 1 mole of ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide, and/or cyclic ethers such as tetrahydrofuran to 1 mole of dipentaerythritol.

Alkyl(meth)acrylates or alkylene(meth)acrylates which

35 can be used together in the active energy curable composition of the present invention include, for example, but are not limited to, monofunctional (meth)acrylates such as methyl(meth)acrylate, ethyl(meth)acrylate, propyl(meth)



5 acrylate, isopropyl(meth)acrylate, butyl(meth)acrylate,  
isobutyl(meth)acrylate, pentyl(meth)acrylate, isopentyl  
(meth)acrylate, neopentyl(meth)acrylate, hexyl(meth)acrylate,  
heptyl(meth)acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl(meth)acrylate, octyl  
(meth)acrylate, isooctyl(meth)acrylate, nonyl(meth)acrylate,  
10 decyl(meth)acrylate, dodecyl(meth)acrylate, tridecyl  
(meth)acrylate, pentadecyl(meth)acrylate, miristyl  
(meth)acrylate, palmityl(meth)acrylate, stearyl(meth)acrylate,  
neryl(meth)acrylate, geranyl(meth)acrylate, farnecyl(meth)  
acrylate, hexadecyl(meth)acrylate, octadecyl(meth)acrylate,  
15 docosyl(meth)acrylate, and trans-2-hexene(meth)acrylate;  
di(meth)acrylates of aliphatic diols such as ethylene glycol  
di(meth)acrylate, propylene glycol di(meth)acrylate, 1, 2-  
butylene glycol di(meth)acrylate, 1, 3-butylene glycol  
di(meth)acrylate, 1, 4-butanediol di(meth)acrylate, 1, 6-  
20 hexanediol di(meth)acrylate, neopentyl glycol di(meth)  
acrylate, 2-methyl-1, 8-octanediol di(meth)acrylate, 1, 9-  
nonanediol di(meth)acrylate, and 1, 10-decanediol di(meth)  
acrylate; mono(meth)acrylates or poly(meth)acrylates of  
polyhydric alcohols such as trimethylolpropane, (hereinafter,  
25 the term "poly" is used as the general term of the poly-  
functionals including di, tri, tetra, and poly compounds such  
as mono(meth)acrylate, di(meth)acrylate, and tri(meth)acrylate  
of trimethylolpropane), and mono(meth)acrylates or poly(meth)  
acrylates of polyhydric alcohols such as triol, tetraol, and  
30 hexaol, for example, glycerin, pentaerythritol, ditri-  
methylolpropane, and dipentaerythritol; (meth)acrylates having  
hydroxyl groups such as 2-hydroxyethyl(meth)acrylate, 2-  
hydroxypropyl(meth)acrylate, 4-hydroxybutyl(meth)acrylate, 3-  
chloro-2-hydroxyethyl(meth)acrylate; (meth)acrylates having  
35 bromine atoms such as 2, 3-dibromopropyl(meth)acrylate,  
tribromophenyl(meth)acrylate, ethylene oxide-modified  
tribromophenyl(meth)acrylate, ethylene oxide-modified  
tetrabromobisphenol A di(meth)acrylate; (meth)acrylates having

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- 5 fluorine atoms such as trifluoroethyl(meth)acrylate, pentafluoropropyl(meth)acrylate, tetrafluoropropyl(meth)acrylate, octafluoropentyl(meth)acrylate, dodecafluoroheptyl(meth)acrylate, hexadecafluorononyl(meth)acrylate, hexafluorobutyl(meth)acrylate, 3-perfluorobutyl -2-
- 10 hydroxypropyl(meth)acrylate, 3-perfluorohexyl-2-hydroxypropyl(meth)acrylate, 3-perfluorooctyl-2-hydroxypropyl(meth)acrylate, 3-(perfluoro-5-methylhexyl)-2-hydroxypropyl(meth)acrylate, 3-(perfluoro-7-methyloctyl)-2-hydroxypropyl(meth)acrylate, and 3-(perfluoro-8-methyldecyl)-
- 15 2-hydroxypropyl(meth)acrylate.

(Meth)acrylates having aromatic groups which can be used together in the active energy curable composition of the present invention include, for example, but are not limited to, monofunctional (meth)acrylates such as

20 phenyl(meth)acrylate, benzylacrylate; and di(meth)acrylates such as bisphenol A diacrylate, bisphenol F diacrylate, bisphenol S diacrylate.

- (Meth)acrylates having alicyclic groups which can be used together in the active energy curable composition of the present invention include, for example, but are not limited to, monofunctional (meth)acrylates having alicyclic structures such as cyclohexyl(meth)acrylate, cyclopentyl(meth)acrylate, cycloheptyl(meth)acrylate, bicycloheptyl(meth)acrylate, isobornyl(meth)acrylate, bicyclopentyldi(meth)acrylate,
- 25 tricyclodecyl(meth)acrylate, bicyclopentenyl(meth)acrylate, norbornyl(meth)acrylate, bicyclooctyl(meth)acrylate, tricycloheptyl(meth)acrylate, and cholesterol skeleton-substituted (meth)acrylate; di(meth)acrylates of hydrogenated bisphenols such as hydrogenated bisphenol A, hydrogenated
- 30 bisphenol F, hydrogenated bisphenol S, di(meth)acrylates of hydrogenated trisphenols such as hydrogenated trisphenols, and di(meth)acrylates of hydrogenated p, p'-bisphenols; polyfunctional (meth)acrylates having cyclic structures such
- 35

- 5 as dicyclopentane type di(meth)acrylate such as "Kayarad R684" (available from Nihon Kayaku Co., Japan), tricyclodecane dimethyloldi(meth)acrylate, bisphenolfluorene dihydroxy(meth)acrylate; and alicyclic acrylates having oxygen atoms and/or nitrogen atoms such as tetrahydrofurfuryl (meth)acrylate, and morpholinoethyl(meth)acrylate.

- As compounds having acryloyl groups or methacryloyl groups which can be used together in the active energy curable composition of the present invention, it is possible to use, beside the above recited compounds, for example,
- 15 poly(meth)acryl(meth)acrylates such as a reaction product of (meth)acrylic acid polymer and glycidyl(meth)acrylate, and a reaction product of glycidyl(meth)acrylate polymer and (meth)acrylic acid; (meth)acrylate having amino groups such as dimethylaminoethyl(meth)acrylate; isocyanul(meth)acrylates
- 20 such as tris((meth)acryloxyethyl)isocyanurate; phosphagene(meth)acrylate such as hexakis[(meth)acryloyloxyethyl)cyclotriphosphagen]; (meth)acrylate having the skelton of polysiloxane; polybutadiene(meth)acrylate; and melamine (meth)acrylate.
- 25 Among these compounds having acryloyl or methacryloyl groups, it is preferable to use the compounds having 1 to 6 acryloyl or methacryloyl groups.

- (Meth)acrylamide derivatives which can be used together in the active energy curable composition of the present invention include, for example, monofunctional (meth)
- 30 acrylamides such as N-isopropyl(meth)acrylamide and polyfunctional (meth)acrylamides such as methylenebis(meth)acrylamide.

- Compounds having vinyl ether groups which can be used
- 35 together in the active energy curable composition of the present invention can be classified into, but are not limited to, the following groups, in which: an alkyl vinyl ether having a terminal group substituted with at least one selected

5 from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom,  
 a hydroxyl group, and an amino group; a cycloalkyl vinyl ether  
 having a terminal group substituted with at least one selected  
 from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom,  
 a hydroxyl group, and an amino group; at least one vinyl ether  
 10 selected from the group consisting of a monovinyl ether, a  
 divinyl ether, and a polyvinyl ether in which a vinyl ether  
 group is connected with alkylene group; and in which a vinyl  
 ether group is connected with at least one group with and  
 without substituent selected from the group consisting of  
 15 alkyl group, cycloalkyl group, and aromatic group, via at  
 least one linkage selected from the group consisting of an  
 ether linkage, an urethane linkage, and an ester linkage.

Alkylvinyl ethers which can be used together in the  
 active energy curable composition includes, for example, but  
 20 are not limited to, methyl vinyl ether, hydroxymethyl vinyl  
 ether, chloromethyl vinyl ether, ethyl vinyl ether, 2-  
 hydroxyethylvinylether, 2-chloroethylvinylether, diethyl  
 aminoethyl vinyl ether, propyl vinyl ether, 3-hydroxypropyl  
 vinyl ether, 2-hydroxypropyl vinyl ether, 3-chloropropyl vinyl  
 25 ether, 3-aminopropyl vinyl ether, isopropyl vinyl ether, butyl  
 vinyl ether, 4-hydroxybutyl vinyl ether, isobutyl vinyl ether,  
 4-aminobutyl vinyl ether, pentyl vinyl ether, isopentyl vinyl  
 ether, hexyl vinyl ether, 1, 6-hexanediol monovinyl ether,  
 heptyl vinyl ether, 2-ethylhexyl vinyl ether, octyl vinyl  
 30 ether, isooctyl vinyl ether, nonyl vinyl ether, isononyl vinyl  
 ether, decyl vinyl ether, isodecyl vinyl ether, dodecyl vinyl  
 ether, isododecyl vinyl ether, tridecyl vinyl ether,  
 isotridecyl vinyl ether, pentadecyl vinyl ether, isopentadecyl  
 vinyl ether, hexadecyl vinyl ether, octadecyl vinyl ether,  
 35 methylene glycol divinyl ether, ethylene glycol divinyl ether,  
 propylene glycol divinyl ether, 1, 4-butanediol divinyl ether,  
 1, 6-hexanediol divinyl ether, cyclohexanediol divinyl ether,  
 trimethylolpropane trivinyl ether, pentaerythritol tetravinyl

5 ether and hexanedioic acid, bis{4-ethenyloxy)butyl} ester.

Cycloalkyl vinyl ethers which can be used together in the active energy curable composition of the present invention includes, for example, but are not limited to, cyclopropyl vinyl ether, 2-hydroxycyclopropyl vinyl ether, 2-chloro-  
 10 cyclopropyl vinyl ether, cyclopropylmethyl vinyl ether, cyclobutyl vinyl ether, 3-hydroxycyclobutyl vinyl ether, 3-chlorocyclobutyl vinyl ether, cyclobutylmethyl vinyl ether, cyclopentyl vinyl ether, 3-hydroxycyclopentyl vinyl ether, 3-chlorocyclopentyl vinyl ether, cyclopentylmethyl vinyl ether,  
 15 cyclohexyl vinyl ether, 4-hydroxycyclohexyl vinyl ether, cyclohexylmethyl vinyl ether, 4-aminocyclohexyl vinyl ether, cyclohexanediol monovinyl ether, cyclohexanedimethanol monovinyl ether, and cyclohexanedimethanol divinyl ether.

Among compounds which may be used together in the active  
 20 energy curable composition of the present invention including monovinyl ethers, divinyl ethers, and polyvinyl ethers, in which the vinyl ether linkage connects with an alkylene group, and at least one group selected from a group consisting of a  $C_2$ - $C_{24}$  alkyl group, a  $C_2$ - $C_{24}$  alicyclic group and a  $C_2$ - $C_{24}$  aromatic  
 25 group which may have a substituents connects with a linkage selected from a linkage consisting of an ether linkage, an urethane linkage, and an ester linkage, examples of the compounds containing an ether linkage, for example, but are not limited to, ethylene glycol methyl vinyl ether, diethylene  
 30 glycol monovinyl ether, diethylene glycol methylvinyl ether, diethylene glycol divinyl ether, triethylene glycol monovinyl ether, triethylene glycol methylvinyl ether, triethylene glycol divinyl ether, polyethylene glycol monovinyl ether, polyethylene glycol methylvinyl ether, polyethylene glycol  
 35 divinyl ether, propylene glycol methylvinyl ether, dipropylene glycol monovinyl ether, dipropylene glycol methylvinyl ether, dipropylene glycol divinyl ether, tripropylene glycol monovinyl ether, tripropylene glycol methylvinyl ether,

5 tripropylene glycol divinyl ether, polypropylene glycol  
monovinyl ether, polypropylene glycol methylvinyl ether,  
polypropylene glycol divinyl ether, tetramethylene glycol  
methylvinyl ether, di(tetramethylene glycol) monovinyl ether,  
10 di(tetramethylene glycol)methyl vinyl ether, di(tetramethylene  
glycol) divinyl ether, tri(tetramethylene glycol) monovinyl  
ether, tri(tetramethylene glycol) methylvinyl ether,  
tri(tetramethylene glycol) divinyl ether, poly(tetramethylene  
glycol) monovinyl ether, poly(tetramethylene glycol)  
methylvinyl ether, poly(tetramethylene glycol) divinyl ether,  
15 1, 6-hexanediolmethyl vinyl ether, di(hexamethylene  
glycol)monovinyl ether, di(hexamethylene glycol) methylvinyl  
ether, di(hexamethylene glycol) divinyl ether,  
tri(hexamethylene glycol) monovinyl ether, tri(hexamethylene  
glycol) methylvinyl ether, tri(hexamethylene glycol) divinyl  
20 ether, poly(hexamethylene glycol) monovinyl ether,  
poly(hexamethylene glycol) methylvinyl ether,  
poly(hexamethylene glycol) divinyl ether.

Among compounds classified in the above having vinyl  
ether linkages, the compounds having urethane linkages may be  
25 obtained by the urethanating reaction between a monovinyl  
ether of (poly)alkylene glycol having at least one hydroxyl  
group in one molecule and a compound having at least one  
isocyanate group in one molecule. Among these compounds, the  
monovinyl ether of (poly)alkylene glycol include at least one  
30 hydroxyl group in a molecule, for example, 2-hydroxyethyl  
vinyl ether, diethylene glycol monovinyl ether, polyethylene  
glycol monovinyl ether, 3-hydroxypropyl vinyl ether, 2-  
hydroxy-2-methylethyl vinyl ether, dipropylene glycol  
monovinyl ether, polypropylene glycol monovinyl ether, 4-  
35 hydroxybutyl vinyl ether, and 1, 6-hexanediol monovinyl ether.

On the other hand, compounds having at least one  
isocyanate group in one molecule include, for example,  
aromatic diisocyanates such as m-isopropenyl- $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha$ -

5 dimethylbenzylisocyanate, p-phenylenediisocyanate, m-phenylenediisocyanate, p-xylenediisocyanate, m-xylenediisocyanate, 2, 4-tolylenediisocyanate, 2, 6-tolylenediisocyanate, 4, 4'-diphenylmethanediisocyanate, 3, 3'-diethyldiphenyl-4, 4'-diisocyanate, 3, 3'-dimethyldiphenyl-  
 10 4, 4'-diisocyanate, naphthalenediisocyanate; and aliphatic and alicyclic isocyanates such as propylisocyanate, isophoronediiisocyanate, hexamethylenediisocyanate, 4, 4'-dicyclohexylmethanediisocyanate, hydrogenated xylenediisocyanate, norbornenediisocyanate, lysindiisocyanate.

15 It is also possible to use isocyanate compounds such as dimers or trimers comprising more than one of these isocyanate monomers, and to use adduct compounds obtained by urethanating reactions between isocyanate compounds containing more than 2 isocyanate groups in one molecule and various alcohols.

20 Various alcohols can be used for obtaining adduct products, if the alcohol contains at least one hydroxyl group. Although there is no limitation, it is preferable to use an alcohol with an average molecular weight of less than 100,000. Examples of such alcohols include, for example, methanol,  
 25 ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, butanol, isobutanol, ethylene glycol, 1, 3-propylene glycol, 1, 2-propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, neopentyl glycol, 1, 3-butanediol, 1, 4-butanediol, 1, 6-hexanediol, 1, 9-nonanediol, 1, 10-decanediol, 2, 2', 4-trimethyl-1, 3-pentanediol, 3-  
 30 methyl-1, 5-pentanediol, dichloroneopentyl glycol, dibromoneopentyl glycol, neopentylglycol hydroxypivalate, cyclohexanedimethylol, 1, 4-cyclohexanediol, spiro glycol, tricyclodecanedimethylol, hydrogenated bisphenol A, ethylene oxide-modified bisphenol A, propylene oxide-modified bisphenol  
 35 A, dimethylol propionic acid, dimethylol butanoic acid, trimethylol ethane, trimethylolpropane, glycerin, 3-methylpentane-1, 3, 5-triol, tris(2-hydroxyethyl)isocyanurate. Polyester-polyols, polyether-polyols, polycarbonate-polyols

5 may be used for obtaining adduct products. These alcohols can be used alone or in combinations of two or more.

10 Polyester-polyols obtained by reactions of the above polyol components and carboxylic acids may be used in preparing the adduct products. In regard to carboxylic acids, any conventional carboxylic acids or anhydrides thereof may be used. Examples of these carboxylic acids include, for example, maleic acid, fumaric acid, itaconic acid, citraconic acid, tetrahydrophthalic acid, hettic acid, chrolendick acid, dimeric acid, adipic acid, succinic acid, alkenylsuccinic acid, sebacic acid, azelaic acid, 2, 2, 4-trimethyladipic acid, 1, 4-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, terephthalic acid, 2-sodiumsulfoterephthalic acid, 2-potassiumsulfoterephthalic acid, isophthalic acid; 5-sodiumsulfoisophthalic acid, 5-potassiumsulfoisophthalic acid; di-lower-alkylesters of 5-sodium-sulfoisophthalic acid such as dimethyl- or diethylesters of 5-sodium-sulfoisophthalic acid; orthophthalic acid, 4-sulfophthalic acid, 1, 10-decamethylenecarboxylic acid, muconic acid, oxalic acid, malonic acid, glutaric acid, trimellitic acid, hexahydrophthalic acid, tetrabromophthalic acid, methylcyclohexenetricarboxylic acid or pyromellitic acid, anhydrides thereof and ester compounds of these acids with alcohols such as methanol and ethanol. It is also possible to use lactone-polyols obtained by the ring-opening reaction between  $\epsilon$ -caprolactam and the above described polyols.

35 In regard to polyether polyols, conventional polyether polyols can be used in obtaining adduct products. Examples of such polyether-polyols are, for example, but are not limited to, ether glycols such as polytetramethylene glycol, propylene oxide-modified polytetramethylene glycol, ethylene oxide-modified polytetramethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, and polyether polyols obtained by ring-opening reactions of cyclic ethers by use of more than three



5 functional polyols as an initiator.

Polycarbonate polyols used in adduct products are obtained by the transesterification reactions of carbonates and various polyols. Examples of carbonates are, for example, but are not limited to, diphenylcarbonate,  
 10 bischlorophenylcarbonate, dinaphtylcarbonate, phenyl-tolyl-carbonate, phenyl-chlorophenyl-carbonate, and 2-tolyl-4-tolyl-carbonate; diaryl- or dialkyl-carbonates such as dimethylcarbonate and diethylcarbonate. Examples of polyols which can be used in the above reaction include the alcohols,  
 15 polyols, polyester polyols, and polyether polyols described above.

Compounds having ester linkages classified in vinyl ether groups can be obtained by the esterification reaction of monovinyl ether of alkylene glycol having at least one  
 20 hydroxyl group in a molecule with a compound having at least one carboxyl group in a molecule.

Examples of monovinyl ether of alkylene glycol having at least one hydroxyl group in a molecule are the same compounds as recited as components of the above compounds  
 25 having urethane bonds.

It is possible to use well-known carboxylic acids and anhydride thereof for the compounds having at least one carboxyl group in a molecule. Examples of the compound having at least one carboxyl group in a molecule include, for  
 30 example, but are not limited to, formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, valeic acid, benzoic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, itaconic acid, citraconic acid, tetrahydrophthalic acid, hettic acid, chlorendic acid, dimeric acid, adipic acid, succinic acid, alkenylsuccinic acid,  
 35 sebacic acid, azelaic acid, 2, 2', 4-trimethyladipic acid, 1, 4-cyclohexanedicarboxyl acid, terephthalic acid, 2-sodiumsulfoterephthalic acid, 2-potassiumsulfoterephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, 5-sodium-sulfoisophthalic acid, 5-

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5 potassiumsulfoisophthalic acid; di-lower-alkylesters of 5-  
sodium-sulfoisophthalic acid such as dimethyl- or diethyl-  
esters of 5-sodium-sulfoisophthalic acid, orthophthalic acid,  
4-sulfophthalic acid, 1, 10-decamethylenedicarboxylic acid,  
muconic acid, oxalic acid, malonic acid, glutaric acid,  
10 trimellitic acid, hexahydrophthalic acid, tetrabromophthalic  
acid, methylcyclohexenetricarboxylic acid or pyromellitic  
acid, and anhydrides of these compounds. In addition,  
carboxyl acids obtained by reactions between compounds having  
more than two carboxylic groups and various alcohols, which  
15 are used as a component among compounds having urethane  
linkages, and which is used in obtaining adduct products of  
isocyanate.

20 Vinyl carboxylate derivatives which can be used together  
in the active energy curable compositions include, for  
example, vinyl acetate and vinyl cinnamate. Styrene  
derivatives include, for example, styrene and divinylstyrene.

25 Unsaturated polyesters which can be used together in the  
active energy curable composition include, for example,  
maleates such as dimethylmaleate and diethylmaleate; fumarates  
such as dimethylfumarate and diethylfumarate; and  
esterification products of unsaturated polycarboxylic acids  
such as maleic acid and fumaric acid and polyhydric alcohols.

30 Unlimited combinations of one or more of any compounds  
can be used, without being limited to the compounds described  
hereinbefore and those represented by general Formula (1) as  
curable compounds which can be used together in the active  
energy curable composition of the present invention. However,  
the compounds must be copolymerizable with the maleimide  
derivatives described herein.

35 The phrase "water compatible" is used herein to describe  
compounds that are partially or substantially water dilutable,  
water soluble and/or capable of forming a water emulsion or  
dispersion with the energy curable compositions herein.

5 However, in the case where the energy curable compositions are  
used to formulate coatings, it is preferred that the  
particular water compatible compound be compatible with both  
the water and maleimide derivatives in order to avoid any  
phase separation or precipitation of one of more of the  
10 components. While not wishing to be bound by theory, the  
water compatible resin compounds used for coating applications  
work best if they possess functional groups which are  
compatible with water on one hand and functional groups which  
are compatible with the maleimide derivatives on the other.

15 Although there is no particular limitation in the ratio  
of maleimide derivatives represented by Formula (1) to those  
maleimide derivatives when both maleimide derivatives are used  
together in the active energy curable composition containing  
maleimide derivatives, it is preferable to select the ratio of  
20 maleimide derivative other than these represented by Formula  
(1) equal or less than 95% by weight and more preferably equal  
or less than 90% by weight.

25 Although there is no limitation in the ratio of a  
compound having acryloyloxy or methacryloyloxy groups to the  
maleimide derivatives represented by Formula (1), when used in  
the active energy curable composition of the present invention  
containing maleimide derivatives, it is preferable to use the  
compound having acryloyloxy or methacryloyloxy groups such  
that 100 parts by weight of the compounds having acryloyloxy  
30 or methacryloyloxy groups constitutes a ratio of equal or more  
than 5 parts by weight of maleimide derivatives represented by  
Formula (1), and, more preferably, the ratio of equal or more  
than 20 parts by weight from the point of view of the curing  
speed.

35 When a compound having vinyl ether groups is used  
together in the active energy curable composition containing  
maleimide derivatives of the present invention, there is no  
limitation on the ratio to be incorporated in the composition.

5 However, it is preferable to use the compound having vinyl  
ether groups such that 100 parts by weight of the compound  
having vinyl ether groups constitutes a ratio of equal or more  
than 5 parts by weight of maleimide derivatives represented by  
Formula (1), and the use of equimolar amount of a vinyl ether  
10 group to a maleimide group is more preferable from points of  
view of the curing speed and a cured film property.

15 The active energy curable compositions of the present  
invention have an intrinsic spectral sensitivity ranging from  
200 to 400 nm, and it is possible to polymerize same under a  
irradiation of ultraviolet or visible light within a range of  
180 to 500 nm, even without use of a photoinitiator. It was  
observed that lights having wavelengths at 254 nm, 308 nm, 313  
nm, and 365 nm are effective in curing of the active energy  
curable composition of the present invention. It is also  
20 possible to cure or polymerize the present active energy  
curable composition by light other than the ultraviolet light  
and by heat. In addition, it is possible to cure the present  
active energy curable composition in air and/or an inert gas.  
Various energy cure sources such as thermal, ultraviolet  
25 light, infrared and visible light may be used, for example, a  
low-pressure-mercury lamp, a high-pressure-mercury-lamp, an  
ultrahigh-pressure-mercury lamp, a metal halide lamp, a  
chemical lamp, a black-light lamp, a mercury-xenon lamp, an  
excimer lamp, a short-arc lamp, a helium-cadmium laser, an  
argon laser, an excimer laser, and sunlight.  
30

Although the active energy curable compositions of the  
present invention can be cured under irradiation of  
ultraviolet light or visible light, in the absence of a  
photoinitiator, conventional photoinitiators may nonetheless  
35 be used for polymerization. The photoinitiators may be  
classified into two groups; one is an intramolecular-bond-  
cleavage type and the other is an intramolecular-hydrogen-  
abstraction type.

5           Examples of the intramolecular-bond-cleavage type  
 photoinitiators include, for example, acetophenones such as  
 diethoxyacetophenone, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenylpropane-1-  
 one, benzyldimethylketal, 1-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-  
 methylpropan-1-one, 4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl-(2-hydroxy-2-  
 10 methylpropyl)ketone, 4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl-(2-hydroxy-2-  
 propyl)ketone, 1-hydroxycyclohexyl-phenylketone, 2-methyl-2-  
 morpholino(4-thiomethylphenyl)propan-1-one, and 2-benzyl-2-  
 dimethylamino-1-(4-morpholinophenyl)-butanone; benzoin such  
 as benzoin, benzoinmethyl ether, benzoinisopropyl ether;  
 15 acylphosphine oxides such as 2, 4, 6-trimethylbenzo-  
 indiphenylphosphine oxides; benzyl and methylphenyl-  
 glyoxyester.

20           Examples of intramolecular-hydrogen-abstraction type  
 photoinitiators include, for example, benzophenones such as  
 benzophenone, methyl-4-phenylbenzophenone o-benzoylbenzoate,  
 4, 4'-dichlorobenzophenone, hydroxybenzophenone, 4-benzoyl-4'-  
 methyl-diphenylsulfide, acrylic-benzophenone, 3, 3', 4, 4'-  
 tetra(t-butylperoxycarbonyl)benzophenone, 3, 3'-dimethyl-4-  
 methoxybenzophenone; thioxanthenes such as 2-isopropyl-  
 25 thioxanthone, 2, 4-dimethylthioxanthone, 2, 4-diethyl-  
 thioxanthone, 2, 4-dichlorothioxanthone; aminobenzophenones  
 such as Michler's ketone, 4, 4'-diethylaminobenzophenone; 10-  
 butyl-2-chloroacridone, 2-ethylanthraquinone, 9, 10-  
 phenanthrenequinone, and camphorquinone.

30           It is preferable to add the photoinitiator to the active  
 energy curable composition within a range of 0.01 to 10.00% by  
 weight.

35           Although the active energy curable compositions of the  
 present invention can be cured by irradiation of ultraviolet,  
 it is also possible to use a sensitizer for efficient curing.

          Examples of such sensitizers are, for example, amines  
 such as triethanolamine, methyldiethanolamine, triisopropano-  
 lamine, methyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate, ethyl 4-dimethyl-

5 aminobenzoate, isoamyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate, (2-dimethyl-  
amino)ethyl benzoate, (n-butoxy)ethyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate,  
and 2-ethylhexyl 4-dimethylaminobenzoate. It is preferable to  
add the sensitizer to the active energy curable composition  
within a range of 0.01 to 10.00% by weight.

10 It is possible to further use together, if  
necessary, additives such as non-reactive-compounds, inorganic  
fillers, organic fillers, coupling reagents, adhesive  
reagents, antifoaming reagents, leveling reagents,  
plasticizers, antioxidants, ultraviolet-absorbers, flame  
15 retardants, pigments, dyes, and paints.

Examples of the non-reactive compounds which are usable  
together in the active energy curable composition include, for  
example, but are not limited to, liquid or solid oligomers or  
resins with a low reactivity or non- reactivities such as,  
20 alkyl (meth)acrylate copolymer, epoxy resins, liquid  
polybutadiene, liquid polybutadiene derivatives, liquid  
chloroprene, liquid polypentadiene, dichloropentadiene  
derivative, saturated polyester oligomer, polyether oligomer,  
acrylic oligomer, liquid polyamide, polyisocyanate oligomer,  
25 xylene resin, acrylic resin, ketone resin, petroleum resin,  
rosin resin, fluorinate-type oligomer, silicone-type oligomer,  
polysulfide oligomers.

Inorganic and organic fillers are generally used for  
improving mechanical properties such as strength, cushioning  
30 and slipping properties.

Any conventional fillers may be used if the fillers are  
compatible with the water containing composition and do not  
harm the characteristics of the resin including curing.  
Inorganic fillers which may be used include, for example, but  
35 are not limited to, silicon dioxide, silicon oxide, calcium  
carbonate, calcium silicate, magnesium carbonate, magnesium  
oxide, talc, kaoline clay, calcined clay, zinc oxide, zinc  
sulfate, aluminum hydroxide, aluminum oxide, glass, mica,

5 barium sulfate, alumina white, zeolite, silica spherules, and  
glass spherules. It is possible to add halogen groups, epoxy  
groups, hydroxyl groups, and thiol groups to these fillers by  
addition or by the reaction with various coupling reagents  
such as a silane coupling reagent, a titanate-type coupling  
10 reagent, an aluminum-type coupling reagent, a zirconate-type  
coupling reagent, and the like.

Conventional organic fillers which may be used include,  
for example, but are not limited to, a benzoguanamine resin, a  
silicone resin, a low-density polyethylene, a high-density  
15 polyethylene, a polyolefin resin, ethylene-acrylate copolymer,  
polystyrene, cross-linking polystyrene, polydivinylbenzene,  
styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer, acrylic copolymer, cross-  
linking acrylic resin, polymethylmethacrylate resin,  
vinylidene-chloride resin, fluororesin, nylon 12, nylon 11,  
20 nylon 6/66, phenolic resin, epoxy resin, urethane resin, and  
polyimide resin. It is possible to add halogen groups, epoxy  
groups, hydroxyl groups, and thiol groups to these organic  
fillers.

Examples of coupling reagents which can be used together  
in the active energy curable composition of the present  
invention include, for example, but are not limited to, silane  
coupling reagents such as  $\gamma$ -glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane,  
and  $\gamma$ -chloropropyltrimethoxysilane; titanate coupling reagents  
such as tetra(2, 2-diaryloxymethyl-1-butyl)bis(ditridecyl)  
25 phosphitetitanate, and bis(dioctylpyrophosphate)  
ethylenetitanate; aluminum coupling reagents such as  
acetoalkoxyaluminumdiisopropylate; zirconium coupling agents  
such as acetylacetone-zirconium complex and the like.

Regarding additives such as adhesive reagents,  
35 antifoaming reagents, leveling reagents, flow reagents,  
plasticizers, antioxidants, ultraviolet-absorbers, flame  
retardants, pigments, dyes, and paints, any corresponding  
conventional additives may be used together, without any



5 limitation, in the active energy curable composition of the  
present invention, if the additives are compatible with the  
water containing composition and do not harm the  
characteristics of the resin including the curing property.

10 In order to obtain the active energy curable composition  
of the present invention, the aforementioned components may be  
mixed, the mixing order or mixing method are not limited.

15 It is substantially not necessary to use a solvent in  
the active energy curable composition of the present  
invention. However, for diluting the active energy curable  
composition of the present invention, it may possible to use  
conventional and generally known solvents including ketones  
such as methylethylketone and methylisobutylketone; acetates  
such as ethyl acetate and butyl acetate; aromatic hydrocarbons  
such as benzene, toluene, and xylene; and alcohols such as  
20 methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, butanol; and water.

25 The active energy curable composition of the present  
invention is advantageously applicable for surface finishing,  
binders, plastic materials, molding materials, laminate  
plates, adhesives, bonding materials, and ink; coating  
materials for metals such as aluminum, iron, and copper;  
coating materials for plastics such as vinyl chloride, acryls,  
polycarbonate, polyethyleneterephthalate, and a  
acrylonitrilbutadienestyrene copolymer, polyethylene, and  
polypropylene; coating materials for ceramics such as glass;  
30 coating materials for other materials such as wood, paper,  
printing papers, and fibers.

35 The active energy curable composition of the present  
invention forms a cured film without a photoinitiator under  
irradiation of light. Since this active energy curable  
composition of the present invention does not generate odor  
during curing, and the cured film of this composition does not  
incur yellowing and odor, and an amount of elution from this  
cured film is quite low, the present composition can be

5 advantageously applied to a field of inks such as lithographic  
ink, flexo-ink, gravure ink, and screen ink, and to fields of  
gloss varnish, paper coating, wood painting, beverage can  
coating, printing, soft package coating, adhesives for printed  
10 papers and laminates, label coating, printing ink or  
adhesives, thermosensible paper, printing ink or coating for  
thermosensible paper, food package coating, printing ink,  
adhesives, and binders, which are directly contacted with a  
consumer.

15 The following examples illustrates specific aspects of  
the present invention and are nor intended to limit the scope  
thereof in any respect and should not be so construed. In the  
examples, all parts are by weight unless otherwise indicated.  
The relationship of parts by weight to parts by volume is as  
that of kilograms to liters.

20 In the examples, the energy curable compositions were  
coated on opacity charts (uncoated Leneta N2A, available from  
Leneta Corporation, Mawah, NJ) using a #3 Mayer rod having a  
thickness of 7.5 microns. The ultraviolet radiation energy  
cure source was provided using a conveyor type unit with a  
25 medium pressure mercury lamp of variable light intensities  
(e.g. 120, 200, 300 watts per inch (wpi) available from Fusion  
Aetek, Rockville, MD) at conveyor speeds varying from 100 to  
200 feet per minute (fpm). At 200 wpi and 100 fpm the  
ultraviolet exposure dose was  $228 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$ , measured using a  
30 radiometer (UV Power Puck®, Power Puck is Registered Trademark  
of EIT Incorporated, VA). This dose is normally sufficient to  
produce a commercially viable film. The surface hardness of  
the coating was empirically measured by scratching the surface  
with a human nail. The reflective gloss of the cured film  
35 was measured at  $60^\circ$  using a glossmeter (Micro-Gloss 60,  
available from BYK-Gardner Incorporated, MD). The solvent  
resistance of the cured film was measured by the surface with  
a cotton tipped applicator soaked in methyl ethyl ketone

5 (MEK), isopropyl alcohol or water until the substrate was exposed. The number of rubs, i.e. one stroke back and forth across a surface, were recorded. A coating exhibiting 10 rub MEK resistance, for example, was considered to be commercially feasible.

10

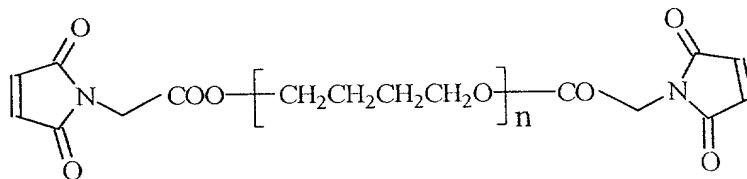
### Example 1

#### Synthesis Example

15 Glycine (37.5 g) and acetic acid (400 ml) were admixed then a solution of maleic anhydride (49.0 g) and acetic acid (300 ml) was added dropwise over 2 hours under stirring. The reaction was continued for 1 hour and the precipitate that formed was filtered off and recrystallized from a 70% aqueous methanol solution. To this product (102 g), triethylamine (20 40.4 g), and toluene (500 ml) were added and the mixture was reacted for 1 hour while stirring under reflux to remove the evolved water. The residue, obtained by removing toluene from the reaction mixture, was acidified to a pH of 2 with 0.1 N HCl, extracted 3 times with ethyl acetate (100 ml) and dried (25 with magnesium sulfate. The ethyl acetate was then evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was recrystallized from water, whereby pale yellow crystals of maleimidoacetic acid (11 g) were obtained. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 7.0 ppm (s, 2H, -C=C-); 4.1 ppm (s, 2H, -CH<sub>2</sub>-); IR: 3170 cm<sup>-1</sup> (-COOH); 30 1750 cm<sup>-1</sup>; 1719 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=O); 831 cm<sup>-1</sup>; 696 cm<sup>-1</sup> (-C=C-); Elemental analysis (CHN): Calcd. C:46.5%; H:3.87%; N:9.03%; Found C:46.2%; H:4.05%; and N:8.70%.

35 Maleimidoacetic acid (6.8 g), polytetramethylene glycol (10 g, MW of 250, tradename PolyTHF 250, available from BASF Corporation, Japan), p-toluenesulfonic acid (1.2 g), 2, 6-tert-butyl-p-cresol (0.06 g), and toluene (15 ml) were added together and reacted at 80 °C for 4 hours under reduced

5 pressure (240 torr). The mixture was stirred and the water  
 formed during the reaction was removed. The reaction mixture  
 was then dissolved in toluene (200 ml) and washed 3 times with  
 a saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate aqueous solution (100  
 ml) and a saturated sodium chloride aqueous solution (100 ml).  
 10 The toluene was then removed under reduced pressure and a  
 maleimide derivative (16 g) having the structure below was  
 obtained.



### Example 2

#### Synthesis Example

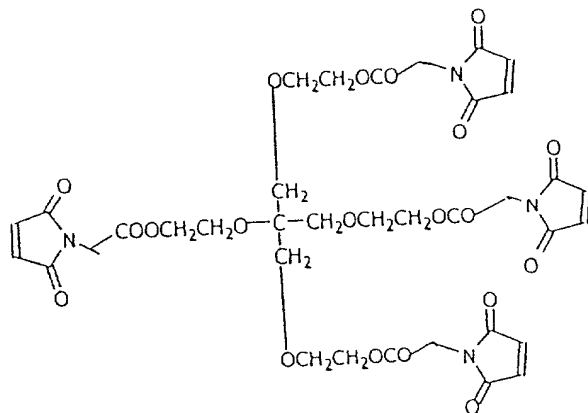
Glycine (37.5 g) and acetic acid (400 ml) were admixed  
 then a solution of maleic anhydride (49.0 g) and acetic acid  
 (300 ml) was added dropwise over 2 hours under stirring. The  
 reaction was continued for 1 hour and the precipitate that  
 formed was filtered off and recrystallized from a 70% aqueous  
 methanol solution. To this product (102 g), triethylamine  
 (40.4 g), and toluene (500 ml) were added and the mixture was  
 30 reacted for 1 hour while stirring under reflux to remove the  
 evolved water. The residue, obtained by removing toluene from  
 the reaction mixture, was acidified to a pH of 2 with 0.1 N  
 HCl, extracted 3 times with ethyl acetate (100 ml) and dried  
 with magnesium sulfate. The ethyl acetate was then evaporated  
 35 under reduced pressure and the residue was recrystallized from  
 water, whereby pale yellow crystals of maleimidoacetic acid  
 (11 g) were obtained. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 7.0 ppm  
 (s, 2H, -C=C-); 4.1 ppm (s, 2H, -CH<sub>2</sub>-) IR: 3170 cm<sup>-1</sup> (-COOH); 1750

50

cm<sup>-1</sup>; 1719 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=O) 831 cm<sup>-1</sup>; 696 cm<sup>-1</sup> (-C=C-); Elemental analysis  
(CHN): Calcd. C:46.5%; H:3.87%; N:9.03%; Found C:46.2%; H:4.05%; and  
N:8.70%.

Maleimidoacetic acid (6.8 g) pentaerythritol modified 10 by 4 moles of  
ethalene oxide (4.1 tradename PNT-40 Mn:490, Mw:530, available from  
Nippon Emulsifying Agent Co., Ltd., Japan) , p-toluenesulf onic acid  
(1.2 g) , 2, 6-tert-butyl-pcresol (0.06 g) , and toluene (15 ml)  
were added together and reacted at 80 OC for 4 hours under reduced  
pressure (240 15 torr). The mixture was stirred and the water formed  
during the reaction was removed. The reaction mixture was then  
dissolved in toluene (200 ml) and washed 3 times with a saturated  
sodium hydrogen carbonate aqueous solution (100 ml) and a saturated  
sodium chloride aqueous solution (100 ml).

The toluene was then removed under reduced pressure and a  
maleimide derivative (18 g) having the structure below was obtained.



### Example 3

An aliphatic epoxy acrylate resin (55 wt.%, Laromer 8765,  
available from BASF, Mt. Olive, NJ) was combined with water (8.5  
wt.%). Next, a maleimide as prepared in Example 1

51

5 (36 wt. %) was added. A polyether siloxane additive (0.5 wt. %, Glide 440, available from Tego Chemie, VA) was then added to produce sufficient flow properties. The curing, solvent resistance, gloss and surface hardness properties of the coating as described above were then evaluated. The results are shown in Table 1.

Example 4

(Comparative)

15 The maleimide prepared in Example 1 (84.5 wt. %) was to water (15 wt.%). A polyether siloxane additive (0.5 wt. %, Glide 440, available from Tego Chemie, VA) was then added to produce sufficient flow properties. The energy curing properties of the coating could not be evaluated because the water and maleimide were found to be incompatible and no film was produced.

Example 5

25 An aliphatic epoxy acrylate resin (58 wt.%, Laromer 8765, available from BASF, Mt. Olive, NJ) was combined with water (13.6 wt.%), Next, a photoinitiator, 4-(2hydroxyethoxy)phenyl-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl) ketone was added (3 wt. %, Irgacure 2959, available from Ciba-Geigy, NY). A polysiloxane additive (0.4 wt. %, DC57, available from Dow Chemical, Midland, MI) was then added to produce sufficient flow properties. Finally, the maleimide prepared in Example 1 (25 wt. %) was then added. The curing, solvent resistance, gloss and surface hardness properties of the coating described above were then evaluated. The results are shown in Table 1.

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Example 6

5 An aliphatic epoxy acrylate resin (50 wt.%, Laromer  
8765, available from BASF, Mt. Olive, NJ) was combined with water (17  
wt.%). The maleimide prepared in Example 1 (17 wt. %, MIA250) was then  
10 added along with isopropyl alcohol (15.5 wt. %). A polyether siloxane  
additive (0.5 wt. %, Glide 440, available from Tego Chemie, VA) was  
then added to produce sufficient flow properties. The composition was  
irradiated at three different doses. The curing, solvent resistance,  
gloss and surface hardness properties of the coating for each dose as  
15 described above were then evaluated. The results are shown in Table  
1.

Example 7

20 A water dilutable aliphatic urethane acrylic resin (25 wt.%,  
Ebecryl 2001, available from UCB Radcure, GA) was combined with water  
(49.5 wt.%). The maleimide prepared in Example 1 (25 wt. %, MIA250)  
was added along with a polyether siloxane additive (0.5 wt. %, Glide  
440 available from Tego Chemie, VA) to produce sufficient flow  
25 properties. The composition was irradiated at two different doses.  
The curing, solvent resistance, gloss and surface hardness properties  
of the coating described above were then evaluated. The results are  
shown in Table 1.

Example 8

A highly alkoxyated trimethylolpropane triacrylate  
resin (61 wt.%, SR 9035, available from Sartomer, PA) was

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5 combined with water (24 wt.%). The maleimide prepared in Example 1  
(14.5 wt. %) was added. A polyether siloxane additive (0.5 wt. %, Glide 440, available from Tego Chemie, VA) was then added to produce sufficient flow properties. The composition was irradiated at two different doses. The curing, solvent resistance, gloss and surface  
10 hardness properties of the coating described above were then evaluated. The results are shown in Table 1.

Example 9

15 An aliphatic epoxy acrylate resin (57 wt.%, Laromer 8765, available from BASF, Mt. Olive, NJ) was combined with water (10.5 wt.%). A vinyl ether, hexanedioic acid, bis[4-ethenyloxy)butyl]ester (10.5 wt.%, VEX 4060, available from Allied Signal, NJ) was then added. A maleimide as prepared in Example 1 (21.5 wt. %) was then  
20 added along with a polysiloxane additive (0.5 wt. %, DC57, available from Dow Chemical, Midland, MI) to produce sufficient flow properties. The composition was irradiated at two different doses. The curing, solvent resistance, gloss and surface hardness properties of the coating described above were then evaluated. The  
25 results are shown in Table 1.

Example 10

(Comparative)

30 A vinyl ether, hexanedioic acid, bis[4-ethenyloxy) butyl]ester (67 wt.%, VEX 4060, available from Allied Signal, NJ) was added to water (11 wt.%). The maleimide prepared in Example 1 (21.5 wt. %),

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5 was added along with a polyether siloxane additive (0.5 wt. %, DC57,  
available from Dow Chemical, Midland, MI) to produce sufficient flow  
properties. The energy curing properties of the coating could not be  
evaluated because the water and maleimide were found to be incompatible  
and no film was formed.

10

Example 11

An aliphatic epoxy acrylate resin (72 wt.%, Laromer  
8765, available from BASF, Mt. Olive, NJ) was combined with water (16  
15 wt.%). The maleimide prepared in Example 2 (11.2 wt. %, MIA-PE4EO) was  
then added. A polyether siloxane additive (0.8 wt. %, Glide 440,  
available from Tego Chemie, VA) was then added to produce sufficient  
flow properties. The curing, solvent resistance, gloss and surface  
hardness properties of the coating described above were then  
20 evaluated. The results are shown in Table 1.

Example 12

(Comparative)

A maleimide prepared in Example 2 (84.5 wt. %, MIA-  
25 PE4EO) was added to water (15 wt.%). A polyether siloxane additive  
(0.5 wt. %, Glide 440, available from Tego Chemie, VA) was then added  
to produce sufficient flow properties. The energy curing properties  
of the coating could not be evaluated because the water and maleimide  
were found to be incompatible and no film was produced.

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Table 1

Example	Cure rate (mJ/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Surface Hardness	60° Gloss (%)	Solvent Rubs (MEK)	Solvent Rubs (water)
3	228	Excellent	85-90	65	>200
5	228	Excellent	92	40-44.	>200
6	125	Very good	85-88	8	50
6	209	Very good	88-90	12-15	70
6	254	Excellent	88-90	38	>200
7	228	Good	80-82	45	N. A.
7	607	Very Good	80-82	75	N. A.
8	204	Fair	65-70	3	8
8	305	Good	65-70	5	19
9	228	Very Good	86-87	9	31
9	456	Excellent	87-88	31	66
11	228	Fair	86	26	80

The data in Table 1 shows several characteristics of the water compatible energy curable compositions of the present invention. The dose required to cure the composition was similar to that used to cure conventional energy curable materials. The surface hardness and gloss of the cured films were comparable to commercial coatings using photoinitiators. The solvent rubs of the cured compositions were typical of the results that would be achieved with a similar composition containing commercial photoinitiators and resins. This is by exemplified by Example 3 wherein the cure rate does of 228 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> represents a conveyor speed of 100 fpm and 200 wpi lamp intensity, represent a commercially practical amount of energy

5 delivered to cure the composition. Examples 3 and 7 depict  
gloss values greater than 80 which are indicative of a high  
commercial grade gloss. Example 3 depicts solvent rubs of 65  
with MEK and greater than 200 with water. These values are  
typically higher than those shown for conventional commercial  
10 coatings cured under similar conditions. Example 6 shows that  
by doubling the curing dose, from 125 to 254 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>, for the  
energy curable compositions of the present invention, one can  
improve its film properties, such as surface hardness, gloss  
and crosslink density as measured by solvent resistance and  
15 illustrated by an increase in MEK solvent rubs from 8 to 38.  
Example 9 shows a similar increase in solvent rubs, from 9 to  
31 MEK rubs and 31 to 66 water rubs. Although a higher cure  
rate dose was required, it was still within the range for  
commercial curing.

20 The present invention has been described in detail,  
including the preferred embodiments thereof. However, it will  
be appreciated that those skilled in the art may make numerous  
variations or modifications of the embodiments that fall  
25 within the scope and spirit of the invention as set forth in  
the following claims.

5 What is claimed is:

1. An active water compatible energy curable composition comprising a water compatible compound; a maleimide derivative; and water.

10 2. The energy curable composition of Claim 1 wherein said water compatible compound is selected from the group consisting of acrylate resins; methacrylate resins; acrylic dispersions; urethane resins; vinyl alcohols such as ethylene vinyl alcohol and ethylene vinyl alcohol; vinyl alcohol  
15 copolymers such as ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer; polysaccharides; polysucrose; and glucose.

3. The energy curable composition of Claim 1 further comprising a compound copolymerizable with the said maleimide derivative and water compatible compound.

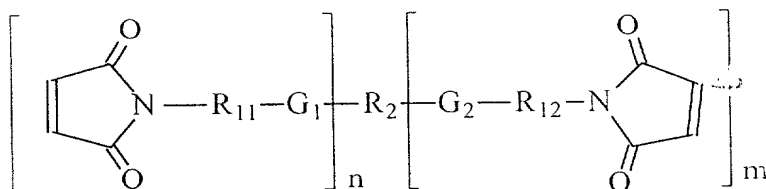
20 4. The energy curable composition of Claim 3 wherein said copolymerizable compound comprises at least one compound selected from the group consisting of a compound having at least one group selected from an acryloyloxy group and methacryloyloxy group, and a compound having vinyl ether  
25 group.

5. The energy curable composition of Claim 4 wherein said compound having at least one group selected from an acryloyloxy group and methacryloyloxy group comprises at least one compound selected from (poly)ester (meth)acrylate,  
30 urethane (meth)acrylate, epoxy (meth)acrylate, (poly)ether (meth)acrylate, at least one compound selected from the group consisting of an alkyl (meth) acrylate, an alkylene (meth)acrylate, a (meth)acrylate having aromatic group, and a (meth)acrylate having alicyclic group.

35 6. The energy curable composition of Claim 5 wherein said compound having vinyl ether group comprises at least one compound selected from the group consisting of an alkyl vinyl ether having a terminal group substituted with at least one

5 selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a  
halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, and an amino group, a  
cycloalkyl vinyl ether having a terminal group substituted  
with at least one selected from the group consisting of a  
hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, and an amino  
10 group, and at least one vinyl ether selected from the group  
consisting of a monovinyl ether, a divinyl ether, and a  
polyvinyl ether in which a vinyl ether group is connected with  
alkylene group; and in which a vinyl ether group is connected  
with at least one group with and without substituent selected  
15 from the group consisting of alkyl group, cycloalkyl group,  
and aromatic group, via at least one linkage selected from the  
group consisting of an ether linkage, an urethane linkage, and  
an ester linkage.

7. An active water compatible energy curable  
composition comprising a water compatible compound; water; and  
a maleimide derivative of the formula:



wherein n and m each independently represent an integer  
30 of 1 to 5, and the total of m and n is 6 or smaller;

R<sub>11</sub> and R<sub>12</sub> each independently represent a linking group  
selected from the group consisting of an alkylene group, an  
alicyclic group, an arylalkylene group, and a  
cycloalkylalkylene group;

35 G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>2</sub> each represent an ester linkage selected from  
the group consisting of -COO- and -OCO-;

and R<sub>2</sub> represents a linking chain having an average  
molecular weight of 100 to 100,000 selected from the group

5 consisting of a (poly)ether or (poly)ester linking chain, in  
which at least one organic group consists of a group or groups  
selected from a straight or branched chain alkylene group, an  
alkylene group having a hydroxyl group, an alicyclic group, an  
aryl group, an arylalkylene group, and a cycloalkylalkylene  
10 group connected via at least one linkage selected from the  
group consisting of an ether or ester linkage.

8. The energy curable composition of Claim 7 wherein  
 $R_2$  is a (poly)ether linking chain having an average molecular  
weight of 100 to 100,000, and comprised of repeating units  
15 containing at least one group selected from a  $C_2$ - $C_{24}$  straight  
or branched chain alkylene group, a  $C_2$ - $C_{24}$  alkylene group  
having a hydroxyl group, and a  $C_6$ - $C_{24}$  aryl group.

9. The energy curable composition of Claim 8 wherein  
 $R_2$  is comprised of repeating units containing at least one  
group selected from a  $C_2$ - $C_{24}$  straight or branched chain  
20 alkylene group or a  $C_2$ - $C_{24}$  alkylene group having a hydroxyl  
group.

10. The energy curable composition of Claim 7 wherein  
 $R_2$  is a (poly)ester linking chain having an average molecular  
weight of 100 to 100,000, and comprised of repeating units  
containing at least one group selected from a  $C_2$ - $C_{24}$  straight  
25 or branched chain alkylene group, a  $C_2$ - $C_{24}$  alkylene group  
having a hydroxyl group, and  $C_6$ - $C_{24}$  aryl group.

11. The energy curable composition of Claim 9 wherein  
30  $R_2$  is comprised of repeating units containing at least one  
group selected from a  $C_2$ - $C_{24}$  straight or branched chain  
alkylene group or a  $C_2$ - $C_{24}$  alkylene group having a hydroxyl  
group.

12. The energy curable composition of Claim 7 wherein  
35 said water compatible compound is selected from the group  
consisting of acrylate resins; methacrylate resins; acrylic  
dispersions; urethane resins; vinyl alcohols such as ethylene  
vinyl alcohol and ethylene vinyl alcohol; vinyl alcohol

5 copolymers such as ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer; polysaccharides; polysucrose; and glucose.

13. The energy curable composition of Claim 7 wherein said water compatible compound is a resin selected from the group consisting of acrylate and urethane resins.

10 14. The energy curable composition of Claim 13 wherein said acrylate resin is aliphatic epoxy acrylate.

15. The energy curable composition of Claim 13 wherein said resin urethane resin is aliphatic urethane acrylate.

15 16. The energy curable composition of Claim 7 further comprising a compound copolymerizable with the said maleimide derivative and water compatible compound.

17. The energy curable composition of Claim 16 wherein said copolymerizable compound comprises at least one compound selected from the group consisting of a compound having at least one group selected from an acryloyloxy group and methacryloyloxy group, and a compound having vinyl ether group.

18. The energy curable composition of Claim 17 wherein said compound having at least one group selected from an acryloyloxy group and methacryloyloxy group comprises at least one compound selected from (poly)ester (meth)acrylate, urethane (meth)acrylate, epoxy (meth)acrylate, (poly)ether (meth)acrylate, at least one compound selected from the group consisting of an alkyl (meth) acrylate, an alkylene (meth)acrylate, a (meth)acrylate having aromatic group, and a (meth)acrylate having alicyclic group.

19. The energy curable composition of Claim 17 wherein said compound having vinyl ether group comprises at least one compound selected from the group consisting of an alkyl vinyl ether having a terminal group substituted with at least one selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, and an amino group, a cycloalkyl vinyl ether having a terminal group substituted

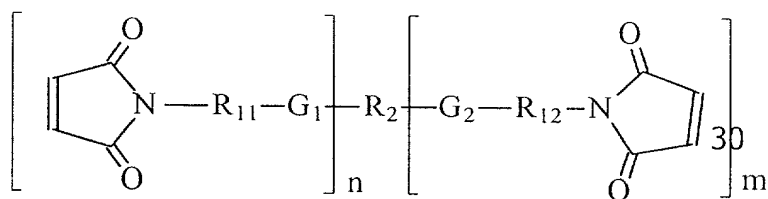
5 with at least one selected from the group consisting of a  
hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, and an amino  
group, and at least one vinyl ether selected from the group  
consisting of a monovinyl ether, a divinyl ether, and a  
polyvinyl ether in which a vinyl ether group is connected with  
10 alkylene group; and in which a vinyl ether group is connected  
with at least one group with and without substituent selected  
from the group consisting of alkyl group, cycloalkyl group,  
and aromatic group, via at least one linkage selected from the  
group consisting of an ether linkage, an urethane linkage, and  
15 an ester linkage.

20. A printing ink or coating comprising the active  
water compatible energy curable composition of Claim 1

21. A printing ink or coating comprising the active  
water compatible energy curable composition of Claim 7.

22. A method for curing an active water compatible  
energy curable composition which comprises: irradiating an  
active energy curable composition consisting of a water  
compatible compound, water and a maleimide derivative.

23. The method according to Claim 22 wherein said  
maleimide derivative is of the formula:



wherein n and m each independently represent an integer  
of 1 to 5, and the total of m and n is 6 or smaller;

35  $\text{R}_{11}$  and  $\text{R}_{12}$  each independently represent a linking group  
selected from the group consisting of an alkylene group, an  
alicyclic group, an arylalkylene group, and a  
cycloalkylalkylene group;



5         $G_1$  and  $G_2$  each represent an ester linkage selected from the group consisting of -COO- and -OCO-;

         and  $R_2$  represents a linking chain having an average molecular weight of 100 to 100,000 selected from the group consisting of a (poly)ether or (poly)ester linking chain, in  
10 which at least one organic group selected from straight or branched chain alkylene group, straight or branched chain alkylene group having a hydroxyl group, alicyclic group, aryl group, arylalkylene group, and a cycloalkylalkylene group connected via at least one linkage selected from the group  
15 consisting of an ether or ester linkage.

24.        The method according to Claim 23 wherein said water compatible compound is selected from the group consisting of acrylate resins; methacrylate resins; acrylic dispersions; urethane resins; vinyl alcohols such as ethylene vinyl alcohol and ethylene vinyl alcohol; vinyl alcohol copolymers such as ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer; polysaccharides; polysucrose; and glucose.

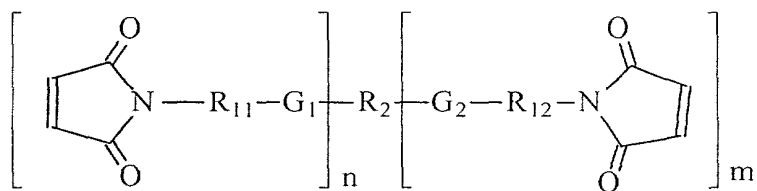
25.        The method according to Claim 22 wherein the need to dry the energy curable composition prior to irradiation is eliminated.

26.        The method according to Claim 22 wherein the need to dry the energy curable composition after irradiation is eliminated.

27.        The method according to Claim 23 wherein  $R_2$  of the maleimide derivative is a (poly)ether or (poly)ester linking chain, having a molecular weight of greater than 200.

28.        The method according to Claim 24 further comprising adding a compound copolymerizable with the said maleimide derivative and water compatible compound.

29.        An active energy curable composition comprising a maleimide derivative of the formula:



wherein n and m each independently represent an integer of 1 to 5, and the total of m and n is 6 or smaller;

15  $\text{R}_{11}$  and  $\text{R}_{12}$  each independently represent a linking group selected from the group consisting of an alkylene group, an alicyclic group, an arylalkylene group, and a cycloalkylalkylene group;

$\text{G}_1$  and  $\text{G}_2$  each represent an ester linkage selected from the group consisting of  $-\text{COO}-$  and  $-\text{OCO}-$ ; and

20  $\text{R}_2$  is selected from the group consisting of a (poly)ether or (poly)ester linking chain, in which at least one organic group selected from straight or branched chain alkylene group, straight or branched chain alkylene group having a hydroxyl group, alicyclic group, aryl group, arylalkylene group, and a cycloalkylalkylene group connected via at least one linkage selected from the group consisting of an ether or ester linkage, having a molecular weight of greater than 200.

# ABSTRACT

Active water compatible energy curable compositions comprised of maleimide derivatives, water compatible resins and water which are capable of curing at a practical intensity and energy level and a method for curing same.

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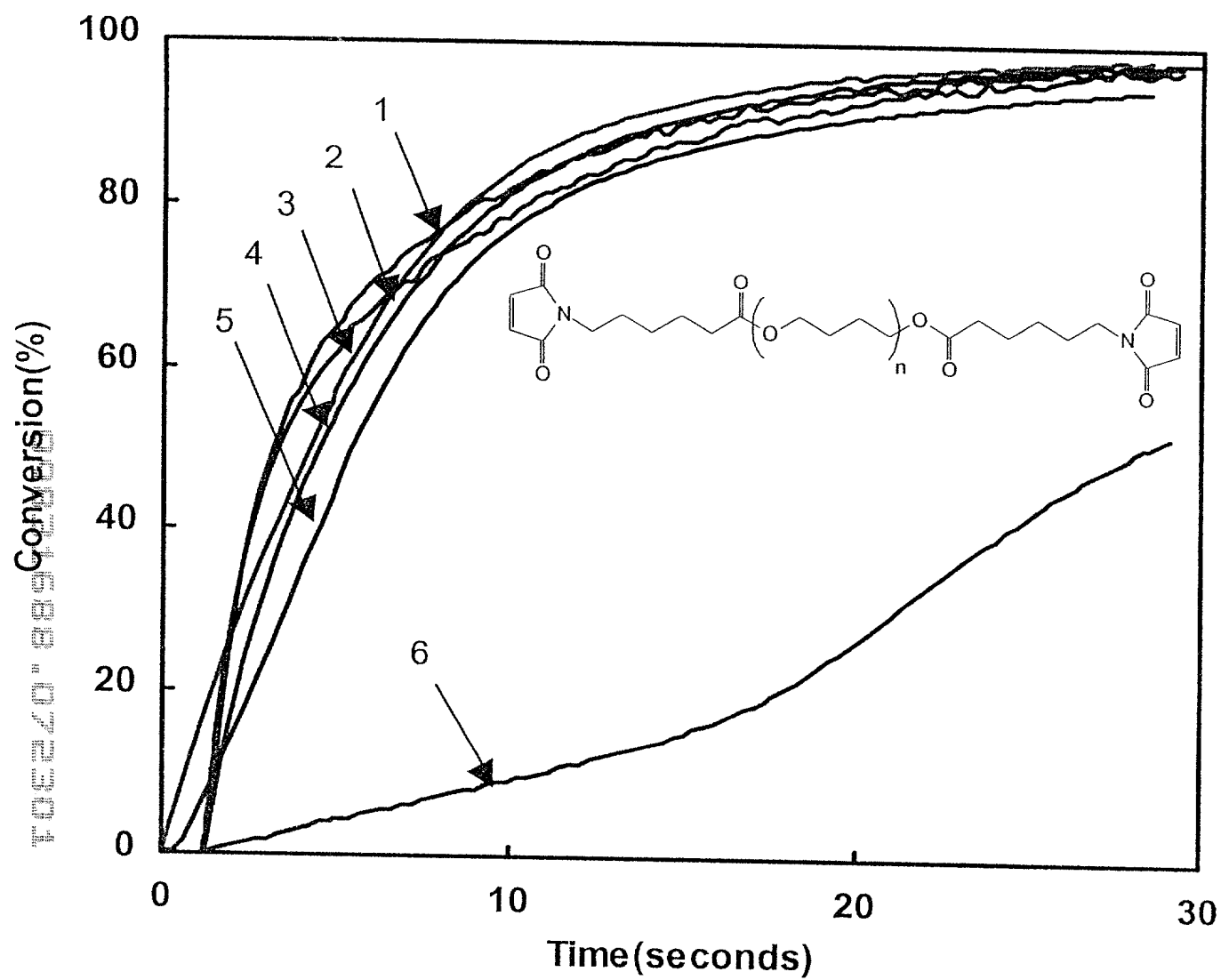


Figure 1

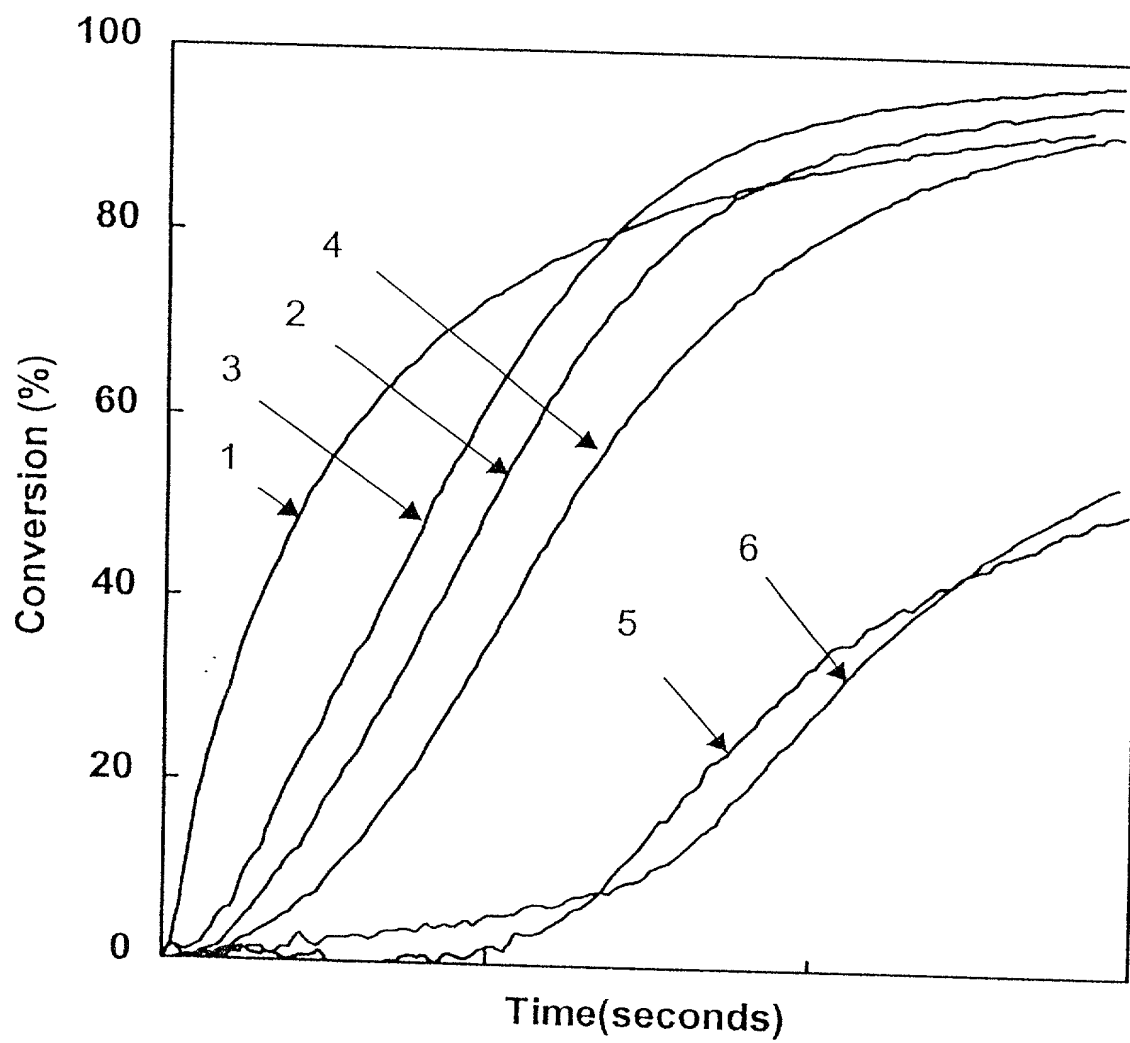
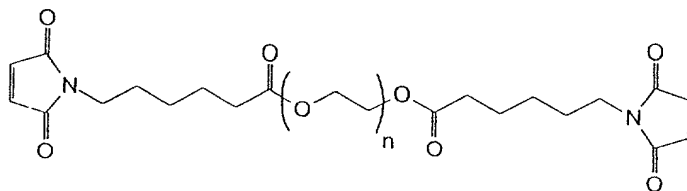
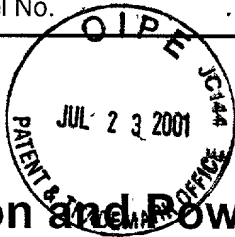


Figure 2



Docket No.

C-463

# Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

## English Language Declaration

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

**WATER COMPATIBLE ENERGY CURABLE COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING MALEIMIDE DERIVATIVES**

the specification of which

(check one)

☐ is attached hereto.

☒ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_ as United States Application No. or PCT International Application Number \_\_\_\_\_ and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_

(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(a)-(d) or Section 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or Section 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority Not Claimed

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Application Serial No.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Filing Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Application Serial No.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Filing Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Application Serial No.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U. S. C. Section 120 of any United States application(s), or Section 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, C. F. R., Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application:

**PCT/US98/24300**

**11/13/98**

**Pending**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Application Serial No.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Filing Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Status)  
(patented, pending, abandoned)

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(Filing Date)

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(patented, pending, abandoned)

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(Application Serial No.)

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(Filing Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Status)  
(patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. *(list name and registration number)*

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Sixth inventor's signature	Date
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Citizenship	
Post Office Address	